THE GAZETTE
Undoubtedly has the largest circulation of any paper in the county.—Saxton Herald.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

THE GAZETTE
Is one of the best and handsomest of Pennsylvania's country newspapers.—Phila. Record.

VOL. 96. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901. ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

THAT "OLD FLAG."

Dr. C. N. Hickok Says It Never Floated Over Fort Bedford.

ORIGIN OF THE TRADITION

A Young Lawyer Was the Author of the "Story"—The Engraving of the Old Court House and Prison.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have, of late, been under the impression that my days for newspaper correspondence were over, but on reading in your paper, this afternoon, the very interesting and valuable contribution of my old friend, Hon. William P. Schell, on "The Court House and Prison of 1774," I was inspired to talk to your readers through your columns once more, as I have frequently—more or less—done during the fifty-six years just past.

The primal reason for this impulse was the consideration that whatever is written as history, and received as such, should be history, without touch or taint of legend or romance. Now, while Mr. Schell, as a historian, is acknowledged to be care-taking and uniformly correct, and has rendered, as chronicler of early events and as a searcher amongst the archives of our county, incalculable services in rescuing our local past from oblivion, he has, in his contribution above referred to, in one of the instances narrated by him evidently been misled by a fictitious popular impression, not even resting upon a legendary foundation, but as I will give you proof for the assertion, is a mere fabrication of romance. I refer to the so-called "Duke of Bedford Flag." I'll tell you where that flag came from, how it got into the possession of the worthy family now owning it, and also how it came to be received as a popular belief that "His Grace the Duke" presented it to Fort Bedford. I got my facts from old residents of Bedford, who were living here when I came to the town over a half-century ago and who, when I first knew them, had been living here, some sixty, some seventy, and some eighty years previous to the time of my making their acquaintance. I may state further, by way of preface, that, from a child I had a passion for history and for stories of "ye olden time" and old people, who had stories to tell, found in me always an eager listener. Had I possessed the foresight to record, as I heard them, the wealth of local historic lore that thus came to me during the early years of my residence in Bedford, I could now give to the public a book that would be invaluable to it as well as a small mint of substantial value to me. But how did "The Flag" get to Bedford? Frederic Nawgel the Elder, the father of Frederic Nawgel, who owned the present Eicholtz farm on the "Raystown Branch," north of "Elm Bark," and the step-father of the late Anthony Stiffler, and the builder and owner of the "Nawgel Ina," on West Pitt street in 1771, was, as were others of our early citizens, a soldier of the war of 1812. He went to Canada and fought under Gen. W. H. Harrison. When he returned after the war, he had the flag with him, as our returning soldiers often bring curiosities home from the field. It was a "spick, span, brand new" flag. It had never been unfurled and has never been since. How did he get it? He captured it! Not from a fort, for it is a navy, not an army flag. At his death it became the property of his step-son, Anthony Stiffler, who also inherited and lived and died in the old house. At Stiffler's death it fell by inheritance to the present owners.

Now how about the "tradition" (?) that "The Duke of Bedford presented the flag to the fort." That "tradition" is just about forty years old and it originated in this way: Many of the older citizens will remember a bright, prepossessing young lawyer, who came to Bedford and hung out his shingle sometime in the latter part of the fifties, I forget the exact year. John Palmer was his name. He was a good fellow, a little too fond of romantic literature probably ever to have become a great jurist, but he was smart, bright and well liked. He, moreover, could write very pleasant, readable stories. The "Flag" story was one of them. He showed me the manuscript before he published it. I objected to it on the ground that it might make inaccurate history. For once in my long life I was a true prophet. It did, or I would not need to write as I am doing to-day. His story ran, in brief, as I recall it, about thus: The Raystown fort had its name changed to "Fort Bedford," in honor of The Duke, etc. His Grace, overflowing with gratitude, asked the "Old Stockade" to accept a flag and to "do and die" under its folds, and so on. This, so the story ran, was in 1760. The flag "kissed the mountain breezes" right along until 1776, when "Hail Columbia" began to be raised between "G. W." and Geo. III. The news came to Bedford about six weeks after the fourth of July of that year, that the colonies were declared independent. Then the young bloods of the town went wild with patriotism and whisky and the night the tidings were received they went, in the rain and darkness, (remember the rain) and tore down the flag of the Duke and King George and raised the "stars and stripes" of the colonies in its stead. It might be mentioned here, as a curious coincidence, that the stars and stripes were not adopted as the standard of the colonies for many months afterward, which makes it bad for this portion of the narrative.

I once undertook to negotiate a sale of the relic and was met by the stunning remark as to its identity, by one versed in archeological and heraldic matters, that it was not an army flag at all and its age could not have antedated the American Revolution for the reason that it was a Union Jack of the British navy of a design that was not adopted by the admiralty until the year 1804. If it could, therefore, have belonged to Fort Bedford forty-six years before flags of its type were in existence, its appearance, so elegant in its preservation, is proof positive that it never hung over a fort for sixteen years. Minus the inevitable fading of time, its freshness indicates that it has never had weather exposure. It is a beautiful, splendid fabric and very valuable. It is, moreover, unsoiled and unworn. The eyelets, for unfurling it, have evidently never had cords drawn through them. It was fresh from storage when it was brought to Bedford. It has been carefu ly cared for ever since, and is new now and worth, as an antique, almost its weight in gold, but the Duke never sent it and it never floated over Fort Bedford.

There is no question as to the time the "Fort at Raystown" was changed to "Fort Bedford." There is abundance of documentary evidence that it was between 1759 and 1761. When John Penn, colonial governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, gave his surveyor general, John Lukens, orders to lay out a town, in 1756, in his manor, he directed him to name it Bedford, supposedly after the fort. How the fort was named Bedford is a myth—nobody knows!

The engraving of the old court house and prison, illustrating Mr. Schell's excellent article in your paper, is, I suppose, as authentic as any that could now possibly be obtained. It was gotten in this way: When, in 1877, my friend, Dr. Egle, the late state librarian, requested me to write up the history of Bedford county for his forthcoming Colonial History of Pennsylvania, I wanted, as illustrations, especially the Old Fort House, Washington's Headquarters (the Mowry house) and, if possible, the Old Court House. The two former I had photographed. The latter had been demolished and there was no known drawings of it in existence. I consulted my friend, John Mower, Esq., a gentleman of wonderful artistic taste and who possessed, in a remarkable degree, the faculty of retaining, "in his mind's eye," the details of any object he had ever seen. He from his childhood had been familiar with the ancient building. At the time his hand was so paralytic and tremulous that he could scarcely guide a pencil, but he gave me a description of the old fabric and managed to give me lines I could understand. From these I made a drawing which I took to him and, under his directions, I altered and modified it, making several successive drawings, until he pronounced it perfect. I then took the approved drawing to several of the older residents and they all recognized it. I had it engraved, or rather, Dr. Egle had it done. This is the drawing you have reproduced and I think your readers can rely upon it as correct, although I never saw the old building. I will say in closing, on the authority of Mr. Mower, that the family rooms of the sheriff were those to the right, or north of the entrance, on the ground floor, the one-story on the north being the kitchen, which, on election days, was used as the borough polling place. The front room to the left, on the corner of Penn and Juliana streets, was the debtor's prison. The room back of it, which as the picture shows, was without windows, was the dungeon for criminals It was from this that David Lewis, the highwayman, once made his escape by making his way down through the paved floor. Yours very truly,

CHARLES N. HICKOK.

Everett, Friday, March 1, 1901.

Mrs. Edward S Ling.

Mrs. Erdie Ling, wife of Prof. Edward S. Ling, first assistant principal of the Bedford public schools, died at the home of her parents—Mr. and Mrs. William Garber, of New Buena Vista—Wednesday morning. The deceased was born at New Buena Vista on October 28, 1871. In July, 1894, she was united in marriage to Professor Ling. For the past five years she was ill with consumption. About five years ago Prof. and Mrs. Ling moved to Bedford. One year ago Mrs. Ling, against whom the dread disease was waging a relentless warfare, returned to her old home at New Buena Vista. Here she received the tenderest care of a devoted husband and loving parents. During her illness she never complained about her own condition, but was ever interested in the welfare of those who were near and dear to her. Her beautiful Christian character sustained her during her long illness and enabled her to answer the final summons with the confidence of one who "had fought a good fight." She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1892. At the time of her death she belonged to the Methodist church at this place. To-morrow morning at nine o'clock preliminary funeral services will be held at the home of the deceased. The body will then be taken to Schellsburg and services will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church at that place about 10.30. Rev. Dr. A. R. Miller, of Bedford, will preach the sermon. Rev. W. A. Lepley, of Schellsburg, will assist in conducting the services. Mrs. Ling is survived by her husband, a daughter—Ruth, aged six years—and her parents.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Morgart.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Morgart, of near Rainsburg, died, of erysipelas, Saturday afternoon. The deceased was aged sixty-two years, seven months and twenty-two days. For many years she suffered with spinal trouble. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Yeager and was born at Wolfsburg. She was married about forty years ago to Benjamin F. Morgart. She is survived by her husband and four children—Edgar, of Seattle, Wash.; Harry, of Cleveland, O.; George and Blanche, at home. Two sisters also are living, namely, Mrs. Maggie Davis, of Virginia, and Mrs. T. Speer Gilchrist, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Morgart was a faithful member of the Lutheran church for a long time. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. J. M. Stover, pastor of the Lutheran church, Rainsburg, assisted by Rev. A. S. Beane, of the Methodist Protestant church, Cumberland Valley. Interment was made in the Methodist Protestant cemetery near Rainsburg.

Levi Valentine.

Levi Valentine, of Rainsburg, answered the final summons Tuesday night. The cause of death was black erysipelas. The deceased was sixty-eight years old. He fought for the preservation of the Union in the civil war. His wife and the following children survive him: Mrs. Jack Rawlings, Etta, William and Harry Valentine, Mrs. Frank Shaffer, of Rainsburg, and Mrs Peter Miller, of Cumberland Valley.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

McKinley Says We Are Not Waging War Against the Inhabitants

OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"A Portion of Them Are Making War Against the United States," He Says—Our Pledge To Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural address delivered to-day by President William McKinley follows:

My Fellow Citizens:—When we assembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extra session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government.

Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of forty-one millions of dollars. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and the congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation.

We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guaranties against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the congress at its first regular session without party division provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came.

The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers that they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Intrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God.

The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.

If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation?

Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

My fellow-citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive, with all practicable speed, has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government, prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law, which now rests upon the United States under the treaty of Paris.

The convention elected by the people to frame a Constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

BOROUGH FATHERS IN SESSION.

Newly-Elected Councilmen Sworn In—M. A Points, Esq., Elected President.

At the regular monthly meeting of town council, Monday evening, all of the councilmen were present. The following bills were approved for payment: James Crouse, $25; Abram Swartz, $39.64; W. R. Border, $2 09; W. M. Bowers, $1; Electric Light company, $159.49; Secretary D. C. Reiley, $52 50; Harclerode & Co., $17.50; J. S. Corle, 35c; William Wise, $1.10; Blymyer Hardware Co., $1.15; William Brice, $6.90; Williamsport Valve and Hydrant Co., $10 25; Treasurer John Richards, $100. The secretary reported that the Western Union Telegraph company has paid its tax on poles and wire to June 17, 1900. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the council are hereby tendered to Abram Barnhart for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The newly-elected councilmen, W. S. Arnold, B. F. Wilson and John L. McLaughlin, were sworn in. The new council met after the adjournment of the old. The council now consists of Councilmen Points, Hartley, Kellinger, Hughes, Arnold, Wilson and McLaughlin. Mr. Points was elected president. D. C. Reiley was re-elected secretary at a salary of $50 a year. W. B. Mock was chosen borough treasurer at a salary of $100. Abram Swartz resigned as chief of police. The election of his successor was held over for one month and Assistant Policeman James Crouse was authorized to serve as policeman for one month and in consideration thereof he will be paid $10 in addition to his regular salary for the month. James Crouse was re-elected street and water commissioner and assistant policeman for the year at a salary of $25 per month and house rent free. President Points, Councilman Wilson and Secretary Reiley were appointed a special committee to revise and collate the ordinances of the borough.

Eighty-Seven To-day.

To-day Maj. John W. Davidson, one of Bedford's oldest citizens, will celebrate his eighty-seventh birthday. Although our esteemed fellow-towns-

MAJ. JOHN W. DAVIDSON.

man has attained to this "ripe old age" he is still active and, with the exception of his hearing, his faculties are unimpaired. He walks about without the aid of a cane and greets his friends with a hearty, cheery salutation. Major Davidson has a good memory and his reminiscences of the days of old are very interesting.

He was born near Bedford on March 8, 1814, and has lived here ever since, with the exception of a year, which, when a young man, he spent in the west traveling and working at his trade—carpentering. His many excellent traits of character have won a large circle of friends, who unite in congratulating him on his health and vigor at the eighty-seventh milestone of his career.

A Pleasing Programme.

At the home of Mrs. Mary E. Lyons Tuesday evening the Bedford School of Music rendered the following pleasing programme:

Piano—"Bertie Waltz"..... .....*Mack*
Ruth Ritchey.
Vocal—"The Old Bell".....*Barri*
Maud Colvin.
Piano—{ A. Fable.....*Schmoll*
B. The Sky Lark,
Dixie Arnold.
Violin solo—"Barcarolle".....*Fisher*
Charlie Deibaugh.
Piano—"Twilight in the Highlands"...*Merk*
Idylle,
Maud Colvin.
"Merry Christmas March"..... .....*Watson*
Nellie Ritchey.
Sonatine, Op. 55, No. 4.....*Kuhlau*
Edith Stuckey.
"March Des Tambours".....*Sidney Smith*
Miss Jessie Barclay.
Second Mazurka .....*Godard*
George Thompson.
"Chaconne".....*Durand*
Hetty Barclay.

Mrs. Anthony J. Leonard.

Mrs. Anthony J. Leonard died at her home in Mount Savage, Md., on Thursday of last week, of congestion of the brain. The deceased was a daughter of F. M. Giffin, who has charge of the toll-gate at The Narrows. She was about twenty-four years old. On October 18, 1899, she was united in marriage to Anthony J. Leonard and soon afterward they moved to Maryland. Her husband and a child six months old survive her; also the following sisters: Mrs. Fletcher, of Winchester, Va.; Bertha and Birdie, at home. The body was brought to Bedford on Friday and the funeral services were held in St. Thomas' Catholic church Monday morning. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery. Mrs. Leonard was a good woman.

Marriage Licenses.

T. F. Hancock, of Johnstown, and Harriet L. Stapleton, of Saxton.

Henry Ahlburn, of West End, and Rebecca Gaster, of Hyndman.

Charles E. Harbaugh, of West St. Clair township, and Olive L. Mickel, of Pleasantville.

Conlo Calhoun and Olive Wareham, of West Providence township.

Howard A. Stiffler, of New Enterprise, and Annie Irene Mauk, of Baker's Summit.

George D. Bechtel.

George D. Bechtel, assistant cashier of the First National bank, Altoona, died Tuesday morning. The deceased was prominent in secret societies and in the business and social life of the Mountain City. He was born in Hollidaysburg on May 25, 1867, and was a son of Martin Bechtel, of Loysburg.

A WEEK'S HISTORY.

Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

THE IMPORTANT EVENTS

Culled From All Quarters of the Globe and Condensed For Busy Readers—News Items.

Rev. M. W. Diefenderfer, of Allentown, a well known Reformed minister, died Thursday night of last week.

Pope Leo XIII. on Saturday last celebrated his 91st birthday. Sunday last was the twenty-third anniversary of his coronation.

William Maxwell Evarts, the famous statesman and lawyer, died at his home in New York on Thursday of last week. He was 83 years old.

The famous Marine band of Washington will give a concert in the opera house, Altoona, on the afternoon of March 19 and at Johnstown in the evening.

Nine prisoners escaped from the jail at Cumberland early Thursday morning. It is thought that the locks of their cell doors were picked with keys made out of the iron bands on a scrub bucket used about the jail.

Hon. Henry M. Houck, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, will leave in a few weeks for Porto Rico to assist Dr. Drumbaugh in organizing a complete public school system and delivering lectures on educational subjects.

On Friday at Harrisburg a verdict for $2,875 damages against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company was given Curtis W. Chronister. Some time ago young Chronister was driving an ice wagon over a grade crossing and was struck by an engine and his arm cut off.

James B. Nicholson, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died on Monday at his home in Philadelphia, of Bright's disease. Mr. Nicholson, who was 82 years of age, was one of the oldest as well as one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the United States.

The Fifty-sixth congress was in session 197 days, which is less than any congress for years. The following statement of bills and acts is given by the house tally clerk: Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3,000; public acts, 345; private acts, 1,250; total acts, 1,595; number of joint resolutions, 395.

At the conclusion of the session of the Fifty-sixth congress on Monday Vice President Roosevelt was sworn in and immediately called the senate of the Fifty-seventh congress to order. The new senators were sworn in and at the conclusion of this proceeding the senate attended the inauguration of the president on the east front of the capitol.

Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, has been promoted, receiving a greater reward than any other officer except Admiral Dewey. He is now the highest ranking officer of his age in either line or staff and holds the rank of captain. By the time he is 48 he will be the senior of his corps and before that time may be the head of the construction bureau.

The Fifty-sixth congress completed its work and adjourned a little before noon on Monday. Senator Carter, of Montana, signalized his retirement from the senate, after six years of service, by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor, constructively, for nearly thirteen consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business. All the other appropriation bills were completed. Congress was in session on Sunday.

William McKinley took the oath of office as president on Monday for the second time and Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as vice president. A heavy rain fell on the heads of 40,000 people while the president was delivering his inaugural address. The inaugural parade was pronounced one of the finest that Washington has ever seen. There were about 30,000 men in line, which started from the capitol at 2.15 p. m. and it was nearly 6 o'clock when the last body of men passed the reviewing stand. The Pennsylvania troops attracted much attention.

The First National.

In a neat pamphlet the "men behind the counter" have given a report of the condition of the First National bank, of Bedford, at the close of business February 27, 1901, as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts and investments	$228,492.98
U. S. bonds	100,000.00
Cash and reserve	159,646.80
Due from banks	30,354.83
Total	$516,494.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	14,428.29
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	302,066.32
Total	$516,494.61

Meeting of Poor Directors.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the poor on Wednesday all of the members of the board were present. Bills to the amount of $944.97 were paid, the principal ones being as follows: J. W. Lessig, outdoor relief for February, $209; Mrs. M. A. McClintock, Children's Aid society, $63 15; F. A. Awl, care of insane, $153 25; Elias E. Diehl, beef, $61.59; Harclerode & Co., coal, $80 05; B. F. Madore, annual report and postage, $35; B. F. Smith, groceries, $35 17

Artistic Drawings.

The *Sportsman's Review*, of March 2, published in Chicago; Cincinnati and New York, contained the following reference to some drawings made by Bedford's skilful artist, A. C. Davis:

We have received from Mr. A. C. Davis, of Bedford, Pa., three artistic drawings representing Harold Skimpole, Jr., and other English setters. The work is well done and shows a good degree of ability on the part of Mr. Davis as an artist.

New Assistant Secretary.

The president has selected William Carey Sanger, of New York, for assistant secretary of war, to succeed George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, who has held the office for the last four years.

CENTRAL CITY,

The Capital of Gilpin County, Heart of the Colorado Gold Region.

On March 4 we received the following letter and a copy of the Denver *Post* containing the article published below from our former fellow-townsman, H. G. Shuck, cashier of the Rocky Mountain National bank, of Central City, Col.:

CENTRAL CITY, COL., February 28, 1901.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—When visiting at my old home I find a great many people who are anxious—or curious—to know something of our gold mining country, and it occurs to me that perhaps you would like to copy a short article that appeared in last Sunday's *Post* for the information of your readers who would like to keep posted on the developments of American *viternal* affairs, so send you a copy herewith.

Yours truly,
H. G. SHUCK.

CENTRAL CITY.

Central City is the local capital or county seat of Gilpin county. Our illustration represents the greater part of the thickly settled area. There is some level ground within the corporate limits, but only where the streets have been graded. If you closely examine a map of Colorado you will find Gilpin county in a sort of pocket, squeezed in between Boulder, Jefferson, Grand and Clear Creek, suggesting a hide and seek corner among the mountains.

If there were any way of accomplishing it by direct thoroughfares, a good horseman could ride over its length and breadth in an hour or two. Yet here is where permanent gold mining in the Rocky mountains had its beginning and is being perpetuated. There are four centres of population—Black Hawk, Central City, Nevada and Russell Gulch—in the order named as you approach them from the east, and the entire lot is engaged in mining for gold.

They are so strung together in the narrow gulches and along the hillsides it is hard to determine where each begins or leaves off. But it is a mighty industrial centre all the same. Out of the rock-ribbed mountains surrounding this little brick and stone metropolis have issued nearly $100,000,000 in gold. No other section of Colorado has such a record. The casual visitor from another state wonders how they did it and where it came from. If he cares to take a trip underground the miners will be glad to show him. There are no loafers, no idle men, up there. They are busy with efforts to maintain the gold standard, since it came to them without their consent. They produced Henry M. Teller, Jerome B. Chaffee and a cloud of other statesmen, lawyers and jurists. This just by way of pastime, so to speak. In the last year the brawny fellows who labor in the depths by candle light broke down and shipped to market 68,689 tons of ore.

The stamp mills of that region produced in 1900 $500,000 in solid chunks of gold from ores which no other process could handle at a profit, the gangue rock of the fissure veins after the smelting product containing the principal values had been carefully sorted out of it for treatment in the Denver furnaces. On the surface of Central City only a few men are seen by day or by night. The major part of the male inhabitants are down in the shafts and winzes and levels and cross-cuts, drilling and blasting out the glittering mineral which, when amalgamated or smelted, makes every Coloradoan glad he is alive and a citizen of this broad and beautiful commonwealth.

The men you see on the surface are merchants, bankers, superintendents or mechanics. The people wear fairly good clothes and look respectable. The candle light brigade, however, don't wear purple and fine linen very often, only on Sundays and holidays, but they own the banks. Nearly two-thirds of the million or more on deposit there is the savings of the working miners.

That seems to be a pretty good county to live in if a man cares to be frugal and put away his surplus wages. Some of the best dwellings in the town are owned by the gold diggers. Yet the entire population of the county by the last enumeration is only 6,390 and of Central City, 3,113. These are things to gush over if one were inclined to elaborate. There are three weekly newspapers and they are among the best in the land, bristling with local events and loaded with news from the mines. They tell us of a prodigious industry that has developed extraordinary dimensions the past two years through the introduction of fresh capital, the application of great quantities of the latest improved machinery for the mines and mills, the steadily enlarging scope of power drills, the driving of tunnels and levels whereby mines which yielded but slight tonnages in former years have been converted into store houses of available wealth.

Let it be remembered that until a very recent time hand drilling has accomplished the major part of the underground openings, and that with the new appliances more work can be done in a single week than was formerly possible in a month, and at less expense. The new era now in full operation will vastly magnify the prestige of this incomparable gold region. Plans have been formed to multiply its vital forces in a manner to double and even quadruple the output of ores and bullion during the next few years. The record as published from month to month shows a highly gratifying increase of tonnage milled and smelted. It is within a few hours' ride of the railway, commercial and industrial centers of the state, with the advantage of a climate and other favoring conditions which make it possible to work all the year round.

Hanna Held Post of Honor.

A Washington news despatch, March 4, says: "Mark Hanna made a triumphal march to-day from the White House to the capitol, and from the capitol to the White House. He had the seat of honor on the left during the ride from the White House to the capitol. This place in the carriage is usually reserved for the president-elect, and if the usual custom had been followed Senator Hanna would have occupied the seat on the right when the return to the White House was begun. Instead, he rode on the left side. Senator Hanna was pleased beyond expression at the reception accorded him. He gave the military salute in response to cheers. By his persistent bowing to the cheering crowds it appeared as though President McKinley was escorting Senator Hanna."

Celebrated Chalybeate Cure.

The owners of the Bedford Chalybeate springs, after years of study to compound the mineral sediment of the water into an ointment, have at last succeeded and are now putting it on the market. The salve has the endorsement of the most eminent physicians and testimonials of some of our most prominent and reliable citizens and we feel confident that a trial of the remedy by those afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended will convince them of its merit. While other ointments on the market are being sold at high prices this will be within the reach of all, ten cents. We are always glad to note the success of our fellow-townsmen in whatever business they may be engaged, and we are especially pleased to call attention to this enterprise because it affords relief to the afflicted.

WILLIAM OF CANTON

Enters Upon the Second Term of His Reign.

IMPERIAL INAUGURATION.

The Democratic Members of the Fifty-Sixth Congress Won Two Substantial Victories—The Senate Cuban Investigation.

Special Correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Yes, the second inauguration of Mr. McKinley was certainly carried through on an imperial scale. As in ancient Rome, the people are amused with gorgeous pageants while they are losing their most precious possession—liberty. It was fitting, perhaps, that a man who had just been given by a subservient partisan majority in congress more autocratic power than was ever possessed by any American president, and more than many kings are allowed to exercise, should be given an imperial inauguration. It was also in keeping with the public extravagance which has grown to such stupendous magnitude under his first administration as to stagger and frighten the conservative element of the country that more public money should be spent upon his second inauguration than was ever spent upon the inauguration of any other president. Just how much this inauguration has cost the public treasury will never be known, but that it is an enormous sum anyone can see. Four companies of Porto Rican troops were brought all the way to Washington to march in the imperial parade—samples of colonial subjects, as it were; likewise the cadets from West Point and Annapolis, who had not participated in an inaugural parade since Grant's second, before, and the regular troops from every military post in reach. In addition to these, seven warships were brought near enough to have their entire crews in the parade. All of this cost a heap of money, to which must be added the $50,000, which the use of the pension office for the inaugural ball cost the government. Like the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, now happily dead, the second inauguration of Mr McKinley was conducted, regardless of expense, and the dear people must pay the bills for both.

Some wag started a story that the two Colorado performing bears that were carried in the inaugural parade by a fool-election bettor were captured by Teddy during his recent hunting trip and all along the line was constantly heard: "Here comes Teddy's bears." Mr. Roosevelt is said to have been made quite angry by the story, and especially by the continued public reference to it.

Every Democrat in the house and four Republicans—Loud, of California; McCall, of Massachusetts; Mann, of Illinois, and Driscoll, of New York—voted against the army appropriation bill, which was railroaded through the house, because of the senate amendment, making Mr. McKinley Czar of the Philippines, and Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on insular affairs, declined to vote at all. Democrats made the most of their small opportunity to condemn the Philippine legislation. Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, said of the Republican policy: "They shrink from discussion, even for an hour or two, and rush blindly along the pathway of imperialism; they spit upon the honor and pledge of the United States; by trades, bargains and connivance the rights of ten million people in the Philippines are to be frittered away. I commend to the tyrants here the plunder they will get. For myself, I stand true to my conception of duty and I condemn the infamy they are perpetrating." Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house military committee, was jeered by the Democrats when he acknowledged his connection with a Philippine land and lumber company.

True to his declared intention of putting the senate on record, Senator Morgan offered his Nicaragua canal resolution, providing for acquiring the right of way as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. It was killed, as he expected it to be. The vote was 36 to 16 to sustain the chair's ruling that the amendment was not in order. Thus ended the disreputable though successful fight to prevent Nicaragua canal legislation, which is overwhelmingly favored by the people of this country, and which the Republicans pretend to favor to the extent of having had a bill passed by the house before the presidential election. Senator Morgan cannot be blamed for having asked to be relieved of the duties of chairman of the committee on interocean canals and he never spoke truer words than when he said: "The Republicans are not friends of this canal, and they know it."

Mr. McKinley didn't like the Hoar amendment to the Philippine amendment to the army appropriation bill, which heads off much contemplated looting by preventing the granting of long-time franchises and the disposal of public lands in the islands, but he did not dare to veto the bill on account of the amendment, as that would have been a dead give-away, showing his disappointment because the whole looting programme could not be carried out.

The senate Cuban investigation cost about $15,000, and amounted to nothing. The report of the committee says further investigation is unnecessary, because the frauds are now being handled by the Cuban courts. It is understood that several prominent Republicans felt very much relieved when the report was announced, owing to their knowledge that any real investigation would make things very unpleasant for them.

Democrats have no reason to complain when the work of the Fifty-sixth congress, which ended just before noon yesterday, is studied. Being the minority party, they could not prevent extravagant appropriation, but they did prevent the putting through of the most extravagant single piece of legislation proposed—the ship subsidy bill—just as they compelled the Republicans to abandon the scheme to kill the bill reducing war taxes, both of which were substantial victories for the minority.

PERSONAL NOTES.

People Who Move Hither and Thither in This Busy World.

On Saturday Mrs. M. Lippel went to Chicago to visit her parents.

Mr. William Garber, of New Buena Vista, was a Bedford visitor on Monday.

Miss Sallie Henry, of Everett, is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Dr. W. T. Hughes.

Mrs. John W. Barndollar and daughter, Miss Bessie, of Everett, spent Monday in Bedford.

Mrs. W. C. Ingard, of Thomas, W. Va., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Lysinger.

Miss Vernon D. Salkeld, of Six Mile Run, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnold on Sunday.

Mrs. W. S. Lysinger and Mrs A. R. Miller are visiting relatives and friends in Washington, D. C.

E. F. Kerr, Esq., and wife were at the Jefferson, Richmond, Va., Saturday, Sunday and Monday last.

Mrs. A. B. Riddle, Mrs. C. C. Adams, of Bedford, and Mrs. B. F. Ashcom, of Millwood, attended a meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Huntingdon Presbytery, held in Tyrone this week.

Mr. M. Lippell, on Wednesday returned from Baltimore, where he went to see his sister, Mrs. Rosenbaum, of Cumberland, who has been receiving treatment at the hands of Baltimore specialists.

Rev. C. C. Adams is spending a three months' vacation in the west for the benefit of his health. His father, Rev. R. L. Adams, will fill his place as pastor of the Presbyterian church during his absence.

Among those from Bedford who went to Washington to see McKinley and Roosevelt inaugurated were Messrs John Gubenator, Clarence Points, Jacob Henderson, Frank Armstrong, John McMullin and James Corboy.

Mrs. A. E. Fyan and daughter Louise, who sailed on the steamship "Werra," landed at Gibraltar on Tuesday. They are going to travel in Europe for several months and will visit all the principal cities.

Mr. David Ling, of Wilkinsburg, was shaking hands with his many friends in Bedford on Saturday. Mr. Ling was formerly proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, now conducted by the jovial landlord, Mr. Joseph E. Bussard.

Wednesday Evening's Musicale.

The following is the programme rendered by the Mandolin and Guitar club and pupils of Miss McGirr in Ridenour Hall Wednesday evening:

Sobre Las Olas Valse .....*Rosas*
(On the Waves)
Mandolin and Guitar Club.
A Lock of Hair for Mother,
Children's Club.
The Angel's Dream .....*Lange*
Miss Mary Donahoe.
4th Air Varie, (violin solo).....*Dancla*
Miss Lethean Haderman
Magnolia Schottische, (guitar duet)
Miss Nellie Boor, Miss Edna Potts.
The Star Spangled Banner.
Irvin Boor.
The Blacksmith .....*Vreeland*
Mandolin and Guitar Club.
Yankee Doodle.....*Strakosch*
Miss Josephine Smith.
Old Black Joe..... ....*Stephen Foster*
Chorus by club with mandolin and guitar accompaniment.
Pauline Waltz.....*Lint*
Miss Nellie Boor.
Darkies' Dream.....*Lansing*
Banjo and Guitar Club.
Only To See Thee, Darling,
Children's Club.
Twilight Whispers .....*Geibel*
Miss Bessie Corle.
Happy Dreams (guitar duet).....*Luigo*
Guitar Club.
Babbling Waters,
Mr George Thompson.
My Old Kentucky Home,
Children's Club.
Traumerei.....*Schuman*

Bedford Gazette.

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BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 8, 1901.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

William Maxwell Evarts, of New York, who died last week, was one of the leading lawyers of the country. His death recalls a historical incident in which he took a very prominent part, namely, the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, who, after a long and bitter contest, in which his defender, Mr. Evarts, displayed remarkable ability, escaped conviction. In 1876 Mr. Evarts represented the Republican party before the electoral commission in the Hayes-Tilden controversy over the presidency. The commission decided against Mr. Tilden and in favor of Mr. Hayes. When the latter became president he appointed Mr. Evarts secretary of state. Mr. Evarts represented the United States at the Geneva convention, in its demands for indemnity for the loss to American shipping at the hands of Confederate privateers. The case being submitted to a court of arbitration, Mr. Evarts looked after the interests of this country with rare skill, Uncle Sam being awarded $15,500,000. He was chief counsel for the late Henry Ward Beecher in the celebrated trial in which the eloquent divine figured and secured the acquittal of his client. The dead barrister was a man of indefatigable energy, careful, cool and keen. During his active career he played a prominent part in the scenes enacted in the political and legal arena.

SAMPSON'S SNOBBERY.

Admiral Sampson has revealed his true character at last. In a letter to the secretary of the navy he takes the peculiar position that sailors should not be promoted because they have not the necessary refinement—they would not know how to behave at social parties on board ship. Our asinine admiral says:

"While it is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men *who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.*"

According to the dithyrambic dandy of Uncle Sam's navy, this country should be deprived of the services of any American sailor who happens not to come up to Sampson's idea of dancing class manners.

It isn't necessary to call the attention of our readers to the fact that Jean Bart, France's famous sailor, although a common fisherman, was cordially received at court by his king; that, according to Sampson's views, Paul Jones, the brave and intrepid admiral who did so much for this republic, would have been "found wanting." Applying Sampson's test to other stations in life, it will be seen that "Old Hickory" Jackson would have been prevented from defeating the foes which threatened our land; it would have closed the doors of the White House to the immortal Lincoln. But why multiply instances where Sampson's snobbishness would have kept great and good and wise men from performing public acts which have saved the life of the nation and added luster to its name. Americans are familiar with the lives of their eminent statesmen, brilliant seamen and splendid soldiers and they know that many of them came from the humbler walks of life. The public will resent Sampson's slight to their memory and his insult to every man in the navy, and especially the men behind the guns, who, in gallant Admiral Schley's opinion, are the men who win the battles.

In focussing attention upon himself and Gunner Morgan, Sampson has shown himself to be inferior to the sailor who was "recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are requisite for a commissioned officer." It is the consensus of opinion that this "man behind the gun," who, while in charge of the divers investigating the wreck of the Maine, proved that the ship had been destroyed by an explosion from the outside, is a more refined, more gentlemanly, braver man than the "man behind the tea-cup." Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, recommended Gunner Morgan for promotion. That fact alone puts the seal of condemnation upon Sampson's childish conduct.

It is refreshing to note the unanimity with which the press and people of all political beliefs, denounce the dawdling dandy for writing the following foolish letter:

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., February 14.
Indorsement 1.—Respectfully forwarded to the navy department for its consideration.
2.—Mr. Morgan has good professional ability. He also has, which distinguishes him from most other warrant officers, a gentlemanly bearing. If he were to be commissioned as an ensign he would probably compare favorably, both professionally and in personal conduct and bearing, with other officers of that grade, as far as his technical education would permit.
3.—It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the secretary of the navy will not find it necessary to take advantage of the authority which I understand is to be granted him to appoint a certain number of warrant officers to the grade of ensigns.
While it is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.
It is submitted that in time of peace the navy's function consists, to a certain extent, of representing the country abroad, and it is important that the navy's representatives should be men of at least refinement. While there are perhaps a certain few among the warrant officers who could fulfil this requirement, I am of the opinion that the vast majority of them could not.
Once they are commissioned they will have the same social standing as other officers, and no distinction properly could be made in extending general invitations. The consequences that would arise from their acceptance might not redound to the credit of the navy or the country which the navy represents.
I do not mean to detract from the sterling worth of the warrant officers of the navy; I merely mean to suggest to the department that, unfortunately for them, they have been deprived of certain natural advantages, and in consequence their proper place is that of leading men among the crew, and not as representatives of the country in the wardroom and steerage.
4.—I request that this may be brought to the personal attention of the secretary of the navy.

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

THE "RIPPER."

Intoxicated with their unlimited power, the Republican legislature of Pennsylvania has been busy creating new offices, in order to reward its friends, and squandering the people's money in other ways with a lavishness that is appalling to the thoughtful taxpayer. But last week the mood of the managers of the machine changed, and from rewarding their supporters they paused long enough to push through a measure calculated to punish their enemies. The instrument of torture is known as the "ripper" bill, this euphonious title being derived from the clause abolishing the office of mayor and providing for the "ripping out" of the present occupant of that office and all his subordinates who are not dancing to the tune played by the machine musicians. The bill provides what is called a new charter for the government of second-class cities and therefore affects Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton, the last named having been admitted to the second-class as a result of its showing of population in the new census.

In place of the office of mayor that of recorder is created. The State Constitution prohibits legislating public officials out of office. By abolishing the office of mayor instead of ousting him by direct enactment, the "ripperites" think they have evaded the intent of the Constitution.

The new mayor, to be called a recorder, is endorsed with power to appoint heads of the departments of public safety, public works and charities, also the city solicitor, the collector of delinquent taxes and members of the sinking fund commission. Only the controller, the city treasurer and members of the board of assessors are to be elected by the people. Under the present act governing second-class cities the city solicitor and all heads of departments are elected by councils.

The chief purpose of the "ripper" is to turn out the present city officials of Pittsburg, who are friendly to the Insurgent leaders. Senators Magee and Flinn, and to deprive the people of any voice in the selection of their successors for two years, during which time the Quayites hope, with the enormous patronage they would control, to build up a machine to dictate the elections. The bill authorizes Governor Stone to appoint a recorder to serve, not until the next general election, but until the first Monday in April, 1903. Since the present councils could not be interfered with, the provision requiring the approval of select council to all appointments of the recorder is specifically suspended for two years, or during the entire encumbency of Governor Stone's appointee.

In other words, these three cities are to be governed absolutely for two years by the chief executive of the state or the power back of him. Recorder, heads of departments, policemen, firemen, street cleaners, scrub women, every individual in the public service, excepting the controller, treasurer and assessors, all of whose powers are materially reduced, will be subject to the whim of a single man. He can "rip" them all out of office at his own sweet will any time during the two years.

DICTATOR McKINLEY.

"You may talk about benevolent assimilation and use other honeyed phrases, but your act is pure, simple, undiluted, unchecked despotism."—Senator Hoar, Republican, Massachusetts.

"I never expected to live—indeed, I regret that I have lived—to see the day when the ordinary rights of citizens are denied to people living under the American flag."—Senator Teller, Silver Republican, Colorado.

"I shall lose faith in the justice and mercy and love of the Almighty if He shall permit the struggle which the people of the Philippine islands are now making to throw off the rule of the United States to fail."—Senator Turner, Fusionist, Washington.

After listening to patriotic sentiments such as the above the senate last week adopted the Spooner amendment to the army appropriation bill by a vote of 45 to 27 and on Friday the house passed the bill by a vote of 159 to 134, so that all that was necessary to make McKinley dictator was his signature to the measure.

Representative De Armond, of Missouri, turned the light of truth upon the attitude of the administration and the subserviency of its supporters in a splendid speech against the plan of giving the president absolute power over the Philippines without any legal restraint whatever. He said, in part:

"We now have the first real, definite congressional test of imperialism Heretofore, with congress shirking its duty, with congress hesitating to act, with congress willing to let the Constitution and the traditions of the country be disregarded and violated, the president has ruled with the hand and the power of an emperor. Now, with no opportunity for discussion, with scarcely opportunity for protest, we are to have imperialism sanctioned by the congress of the United States.

"There never was a day fuller of fate for freedom and liberty in the republic of the United States than this. And here with the representatives of the American people shackled with trades and bargains and connivances—with cringing and bending of the knee that thrift may follow fawning—the rights of the American people are to be frittered away; their Constitution is to be disregarded, the people in the far away Philippines are to be outraged; the risk of war in Cuba is to be hazarded; and all, that those subservient enough to do so may register the decrees of imperial majesty here in the United States of America.

"And shame upon shame, this is to be done in what is supposed to be the house of representatives of the American people, but which really is the house of representatives of the bosses and the managers, the traders and the traffickers—those who have no respect for the Constitution, those who have no respect for their constituencies; those who have not respect for what ought to be their own manhood; those who surrender their every right; those who grovel in the dust and seem to rejoice that they are so constituted that they may crawl instead of standing erect as God probably intended that they should do."

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order, it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters gets at the seat of strength and vitality, and restores vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

International S. S. Lesson for March 10.

JESUS AND CAIAPHAS. Matt. 26:57-68.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Matt. 16:16.

Jesus said, "Put up again thy sword into its place: for all that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Or thinkest thou that I cannot beseech my Father, and He shall even now send me more than twelve legions of angels? How then should the scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?" In that hour said Jesus to the multitudes, "Are ye come out as against a robber with swords and staves to seize me? I sat daily in the temple teaching and ye took me not. But all this is come to pass, that the scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled." Then all the disciples left Him and fled.

And they that had taken Jesus led Him away to the house of Caiaphas, the high priest, where the scribes and the elders were gathered together. But Peter followed Him afar off, unto the court of the high priest, and entered in and sat with the officers, to see the end. Now the chief priests and the whole council sought false witness against Jesus, that they might put Him to death; and they found it not, though many false witnesses came.

But afterward came two and said, "This man said, I am able to destroy the temple of God and to build it in three days." And the high priest stood up and said unto Him, "Answerest Thou nothing? What is it which these witness against Thee?" But Jesus held His peace. And the high priest said unto Him, "I adjure Thee by the living God, that Thou tell us whether Thou be the Christ, the Son of God." Jesus saith unto him, "Thou hast said; nevertheless I say unto you, Henceforth ye shall see the Son of man sitting at the right hand of power and coming on the clouds of heaven."

Then the high priest rent his garments, saying, "He hath spoken blasphemy; what further need have we of witnesses? Behold, now ye have heard the blasphemy what think ye." They answered and said, "He is worthy of death." Then did they spit in His face and buffet Him and some smote Him with the palms of their hands, saying, "Prophesy unto us, Thou Christ, who is he that struck Thee?"

Now Peter was sitting without in the court and a maid came unto Him, saying, "Thou also wast with Jesus, the Galilean." But he denied before them all, saying, "I know not what thou sayest." And when he was gone out into the porch another maid saw him, and saith unto them that were there, "This man also was with Jesus, the Nazarene." And again he denied with an oath, "I know not the man." And after a litter while they that stood by came and said to Peter, "Of a truth thou also art one of them, for thy speech betrayeth thee."

Then began he to curse and to swear, "I know not the man." And straightway the cock crew. And Peter remembered the word which Jesus had said, "Before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice." And he went out and wept bitterly. Now when morning was come all the chief priests and the elders of the people took counsel against Jesus to put Him to death; and they bound Him and led Him away and delivered Him up to Pilate, the governor.

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BROADBRIM'S BUDGET

Number One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-One.

GOTHAM'S POLICEMEN.

Municipal Expenses—Careers of a City Lawyer and a Farmer Compared.—A Serious Question.

Special Correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, March 5.

"It is a glorious thing to have a giant's strength.
But not to use it like a giant."

This excellent inspiration had never been seen by Chief of Police Devery, or, if it had, he had forgotten all about it. The police chiefs of New York have been generally fine looking men. For many years the Broadway squad were all men of fine physique and all of them were six feet tall, several were six feet six and a few had reached seven feet. Chief Byrnes, on the inside of his gold-laced coat, and his natty little rosewood emblem of authority in his hand, which he used like a field marshal's baton, was as handsome a looking man as you would meet in a day's walk Captain—otherwise known as "Clubber"—Williams, who for many years had charge of the Tenderloin district, and who was lucky enough to make a splendid fortune, on which he now enjoys his "otium cum dignitate" like a gentleman, with a fine, clean-cut face, his height something over six feet, his weight about 230 pounds, looked like a perfect police Apollo, if you can imagine an Apollo of that height and weight. With his new uniform on and his long night-stick firmly grasped in his good right hand, he was a picture to look at, just such a picture as the evil-doers of the Tenderloin did not care about seeing more than once, especially if he gave them a parting salute with that tremendous club, that has made his name immortal.

William S. Devery, who was legislated out of office by the new police bill, which was signed by the governor, recently, had not been out of office an hour when he received a message to call on the mayor. The mayor requested him to call on Col. Michael Murphy, the newly appointed police commissioner, who informed him that he had been appointed assistant, which virtually gave him the control of the police department almost identical with the office out of which he had been bounced by the governor. When Governor Odell heard of the new appointment he was mad as a March hare He had promised the city to reform the police department entirely, and, "lo and behold, the stone which the builders had rejected had become the head of the corner," and Mr. Sexton, whom he had bounced from the police commission, with a salary of five thousand dollars a year, not two hours after was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as president of the board of health, with a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars a year. If this is the way that our worthy mayor is going to reform this unfortunate city, we may exclaim, as the Roman warrior of old, "Save me, O, save me from my friends!" The question of police reform grows more and more muddled every day. The prognostication I made some months ago, when a budget of something less than fifty millions was announced as the year's municipal expenses, that the man who holds the bag when he summed up his lares and penates will find that the next year's budget will not fall much short of one hundred millions.

The question often arises with young men, where is the best opportunity for a young man to get on in life, in the city or the country? Life in the country is supposed to be one of primeval innocence, while life in the city is exposed to all sorts of temptations which eventually may lead him to ruin. I have in my mind's eye two young men; they were brothers and twins, physically and intellectually apparently the same; they had been together all their lives up to the age of twenty-three; but after they left school one entered a lawyer's office and the other carried on the old homestead farm. The opportunities for legal advancement were not alluring to the young lawyer and after a few months in different localities he finally settled in New York. In that great metropolis there is no rest, busy life rushes as wildly at midnight as it does in other places by the light of the noonday sun. Competition is fierce, the weak one goes to the wall, the strong man steps over his prostrate body and relentlessly pursues his pathway to fame and riches. After a separation of ten years, during which time the life of one has been almost unchanged, he has risen with the lark and pursued his weary toil with the reaper and plow and seeded the earth, and the life of one day is almost an epitome of the next. Days come and go, the harvest succeeds the spring, and winter with its mantle of white has banished the beauty of summer and spring. It has a beauty of its own, but it's the beauty of death. The wanderer who left home ten years ago has returned to the old homestead to find everything changed.

The brother that was left in charge of the old farm has the rude strength gathered behind the plow and the reaper and all the toilsome labor of the farm. The other, when he settled in New York, formed his friendships among the legal class, and in the natural course of events made the acquaintance of the politicians who rule that city. Office was tendered him; he accepted the gage and in a few years we find him in Washington actively engaged in settling the affairs of the nation. It seems as if the mental fiber was changed. The one is strong; the constant demand upon his daily life gives him little chance for mental improvement. The farm needs constant watchfulness, the cattle must be cared for, and this is the dull routine of his daily life. In the other, being constantly surrounded by the intellectual powers of the land, the entire character of the man has changed. The features which seemed cast in the same mold have now but a faint resemblance The fierce battle of life which he had to meet with every day, the disappointment and loss which he had to encounter, have left their impress on his face, never to be erased till death releases his spirit from this mortal tenement of clay. You asked which was the better way; that man settles for himself, for when the trial balance in life's ledger is cast up, then, and not till then, can we count the profit or the loss. The farmer, if he is rightly balanced in the peacefulness of his home, finds a just compensation for his toil. The lawyer, on the other hand, rises in the morning weary with the conflicts of the preceding day and longs for the peace that his brother enjoyed without the sacrifice of everything which renders life worth having. The lawyer may reach fame, purchased with hopeless shipwreck; the farmer, secure in the ancient motto, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," satisfied in the end his dust will mingle with those who have gone before. "So mote it be."

One of the serious questions that confronts our people at the present time is the peaceful settlement of the wars and the return of peace. The heavy war debt incurred within the last four years will have to be paid. We have raised armies to fight the Cubans' battles. We have advanced many millions of dollars to secure them independence. We have made life and property more secure. We have formed a system of education of which they stand so badly in need, and we are even now engaged in a gigantic plan to make the capital of Cuba more healthful and secure them from the ravages of fever. For nearly a hundred years they have been in a state of chronic rebellion. In possession of one of the most fertile islands on the face of the earth, they have almost a monopoly of two of the greatest luxuries known to mankind—sugar and tobacco—articles which are always in demand among civilized or savage. For more than half a century they have stood before our capital, hat in hand, humbly begging for our aid to rescue them from their misery.

In passing through the great avenues of this Babel nothing is more astonishing than the places of amusement that meet you at every turn. The character of a people can be as fairly judged by their amusement as any other feature in their lives All along the Bowery can be found almost any kind of play that delights the heart of the anarchist and brings down vengeance on the head of the oppressor. The language used in these choice productions is made up of the refuse of all the languages with an infamous dialect mixed in a way that defies analysis and renders a verbal inquest impossible. The audiences are composed of Russians, Poles, Hungarians and Slavs, of every degree, scraped from different parts of the globe wherever evil thrives and assassination is a pastime.

BROADBRIM.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I had walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $1 00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and $1 00. Trial bottles free at J. R. Irvine & Co's. drug store.

AN EXPOSITION BOOKLET.

Another Beautiful Production From the Bureau of Publicity.

Here comes another of the beautiful booklets from the bureau of publicity of the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. It consists of 16 pages and a cover in light green. The unique feature of it is the miniature reproduction of the famous poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," which has had a most remarkable demand. The booklet is a popular picture book, the first page having an engraving of the magnificent electric tower, which is 391 feet high and will form the glorious center-piece of the great exposition. On the same page is a miniature of one of the torch bearers which will adorn the wings of the electric tower and beside it a picture of Niagara Falls. The second page shows a picture of the electricity building and five other small illustrations of the uses of electricity. The third page shows the splendid group of buildings erected by the national government and which will contain the government exhibits, also five miniature illustrations, one of them showing the life-saving station, where exhibitions will be given daily by a picked crew of ten men during the exposition The fourth page is devoted to the wonderful displays of government ordnance; the fifth to the machinery and transportation building and four other illustrations of modern machines and vehicles. The center of the booklet shows a birdseye view of the exposition and gives some idea of the great extent of the enterprise upon which about $10,000,0 are being expended. The grounds contain 350 acres, being half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long. Other pages show horticulture graphic arts and mines, manufactures and liberal arts, the music temple, the plaza and its beautiful surroundings, the stadium, or athletic field, the agricultural, live stock and ethnology features and a few of the 30 or 40 ingenious and novel exhibits which promise to make the Midway the most wonderful that has ever been prepared for exposition visitors. The last page shows a ground plan of the exposition, whereon the location of different buildings is indicated. The railroads will make low rates from all parts of the country during the exposition, which opens May 1 and continues six months, and the people of Buffalo are preparing to entertain comfortably the millions who will attend. Anyone desiring a copy of this booklet may have it free by addressing the Pan-American bureau of publicity.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E W Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

Pain in Head, Side and Back.

For years I suffered with pain in the head, pain in the side, and in the small of the back. I was nervous and constipated and could not sleep. The pills and other medicines I tried only made a bad matter worse. Then I tried Celery King. One package cured me and made a new woman of me.—Mrs. Th. Kleinhamer, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases. 25

DAVID CITY, NEB, April 1, 1900.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it. Yours truly,
LILLIE SOCHOR.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Profitable Meetings Held at Mann's Choice.

INTERESTING TOPICS

Discussed by Those on the Programme—"Music in the School"—The Qualifications of a Good Director.

MANN'S CHOICE, February 26.—The educational meetings held at Mann's Choice February 23 were indeed very successful. The people of Mann's Choice and surrounding community may well congratulate themselves on the success of the meetings and the interest shown on the part of the people. It speaks well for the community and shows that the people are interested in educational matters. The meetings were instructive and inspiring as well as pleasing and entertaining. When we look for greatness, let us not search for pomp and formality, but for equality and simplicity. Where equality and simplicity can be found there is greatness And if any one should think the meetings were simple, let him know they were the better for their simplicity. All could be understood and appreciated; and therein lies one of the secrets of success in public meetings.

The day sessions were held in the public school building. The institute was called to order by H. H. Poole, principal Mann's Choice schools. After the singing of a hymn, Prof. G. T. Cooper, principal Schellsburg schools, read the First Psalm and lead in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, after which a number of songs were sung by the institute.

The first name on the programme was George L Wolfe, teacher of the Mann's Choice primary. Mr. Wolfe promptly responded with a well prepared talk on "How to Teach Language." Mr. Wolfe is a young teacher, but he shows by his careful preparation of whatever he is appointed to do that he is a careful, studious and earnest teacher and that he is destined to become one of the best of teachers Prof. Cooper, after telling a number of good stories, gave a very instructive talk on the "Teaching of Language."

Then followed music by the institute, after which Harvey G. Clark, teacher of intermediate room, gave an elegant talk on the "Teaching of Geography." Mr. Clark emphasized the fact that the teaching of geography should proceed from the school and the home to the more extended parts of the country, and that the teaching of oceans, lakes, rivers, mountains, &c., should be done by calling attention to and comparison with the ponds, creeks and hills near the home and the school. Mr. Clark's method of teaching geography is good and shows that he has given the subject careful study. Mr. Clark's talk was followed by some remarks of general discussion, after which "Home, Sweet Home" was sung by the institute, and the institute adjourned at 11 30 for the refreshments of the noon hour.

The seating capacity of the school room was crowded during the forenoon and it was very evident that the people could not be seated during the afternoon unless some measures were taken to get some extra seats. An effort was made and the chairs from the P. O. S. of A. Hall were obtained for the asking and were placed in the school room. This added much to the comfort during the afternoon session and we wish to thank the P. O. S. of A. for lending a helping hand.

At 1 30 p. m. the institute was again called to order by the chairman, and it consisted of a house packed full of people. A number of songs were then sung by the institute. Miss Myrtle Souser, a teacher of Napier township, then read a very well prepared paper on "School Discipline." Miss Souser called attention to a number of good points to be considered in the matter of discipline and referred especially to that most natural weapon for a lady to use—love for the pupil.

A paper on "Music in the School" was then read by Miss Adah Snively, of Schellsburg. In the words, as she read them, "Children are full of music and they will give expression to it. Our duty is to lead them to love good music and to love it for its own sake. If children were taught to love good music there would be less wickedness in the world. It is a good aid in discipline and still more so in moral training. No time is lost by singing a few songs. It means more time for study. Gather up roving thoughts of the children by uniting them in a chorus of cheerful singing and they will put increased effort on the difficult problems of study."

The subject of music drew a good deal of humor from Prof. Enoch and Prof. Cooper and their complimentary remarks upon each other created a storm of laughter. Prof. Enoch stated that he only sang for his own "amazement;" but when Prof. Cooper sang there was "amazement" for both. But their humor was not all. There were a number of good points brought out. Prof. Cooper maintained that music is a means of discipline and that a good song would bring a school to order and that if a teacher does not know anything about it the time is well spent in trying to learn a little about it. Prof. Enoch advocated the centralization of schools and the employment of music teachers. He also stated that if music were taught to all the few could not be so independent about it. If Miss M— became offended and refused to sing alto, there would be 18 or 20 others in the same church ready and willing to do so, and that a knowledge of music would bring about more harmony among musicians The opinion was also expressed that if the reading of music were taught along by the side of the reading of prose and poetry and with a similar effort, that music would be as easily read as prose or poetry.

"Habits" was then discussed by H H. Poole, after which the county superintendent, Prof. J. A. Wright, who had arrived just before the opening subject, spoke very forcibly upon the subject of "Habits," stating that "Habits" was an important subject and should be thought of by parents as well as teachers and children. He also stated that mothers and companions are teachers of habits as well as the school teacher, and spoke of many important habits of the pupil and teacher, and how important is the habit of saying "no" when temptations surround us.

A query-box was then conducted by Prof. Cooper and during the collection of queries another song was sung by the institute, after which a number of pertinent questions were asked and many of them were well answered.

At 4 30 the institute again sang "Home, Sweet Home" and adjourned to meet in the Reformed church at 7 p. m.

At 7 p. m. the people had assembled until the house was crowded full of anxious people impatient for the exercises to begin. After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Landis read the scripture lesson and lead the institute in prayer, after which all sang "America." The first member on the evening programme was Miss Myrtle W. Deremer, a member of the A class in the high school, who recited "The Inventor's Wife" Miss Deremer is an excellent reader and shows rare talent along that line. Then the order of the programme was somewhat changed for the convenience of those who had to leave for the 8 40 train and Prof. D. F. Enoch, principal Hyndman schools, addressed the institute, using as his subject "The Little Red School House Must Go." Mr. Enoch most beautifully pictured what must become of the "Little Red School House" and what must soon take its place. He showed how the home and the school and the church all stood together in the early history of our country and how we have not kept them apace, how the school house has been allowed to slow-up its pace and fall behind in the race for improvements and how the church and the home have been improved at a sacrifice of the school. He maintained that the church and the home, beautiful and grand and convenient as they are being made, are not too good, but, that, as the school is to take the place of the home, it should be as beautiful and good and attractive as the home. He said the children have the same right to a beautiful and comfortable school house as the older folks have to a beautiful and well equipped church, and the same right to a beautiful and convenient location. He has perhaps caused the people of this community to think more about what a school house ought to be than they have ever done before, and we hope the thoughts that have been awakened will soon take shape and form in the erection of a new building here.

The next was a paper, "Our Need," by Miss Mary C. Richards, of New Paris. Miss Richards, in speaking of the needs of the home and the school, said we should endeavor to make our homes as cheerful and attractive as possible, but fine furniture does not make the home. There are many houses richly furnished that are not enjoyable homes because love and hospitality do not reign there. Visitors do not care so much how the house is furnished if they are made to feel that they are welcome and are entertained by an amiable and refined hostess. Children should be taught to be polite to parents, brothers and sisters, as well as to strangers.

Prof. G. T. Cooper, principal Schellsburg schools, then addressed the institute on the subject of "What Constitutes a Good School?" Prof. Cooper showed the characteristics of a good school by use of the following outline: A good school house well located with pleasant surroundings; good text books and how they should be introduced; good apparatus, good directors, a good teacher. Prof. Cooper discussed each point very forcibly. He would have a school ground selected as you would select a place for a home, and text books exchanged and purchased only to get the best. A man who is interested in education and is successful in the management of his own business has the qualifications for a good director. The influence of a deserving teacher will never fail to have effect upon the after life of a pupil.

As usual, the superintendent, Prof J. A. Wright, was the last speaker because everybody knows that he can still talk with ease and give ample suggestions for thought after all the others have finished and the people gladly waited to hear him, although they had already been held for nearly two hours. Prof. Wright is an eloquent speaker and possesses that rare power of making people anxious to hear him again. His address was full of suggestions so clear that even the inattentive could not help but listen with profound silence and be inspired with the truth.

SECRETARY.

"A Horrible Outbreak

Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill, of Morganton, Tenn., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her." It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents at J. R. Irvine & Co's. drug store.

I. W. Harper" Whisky is a perfect distillation. It strengthens you and helps resist cold and disease. Try it It is better than the doctor. The kind your grandfather used!

SOLD BY
R. J. Wertz, Bedford, Pa.
John Elchelberger, Hopewell, Pa.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions.

SSS purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it to-day. feb8(900)y1

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If you get your packet heads, letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, business cards, etc., at The Gazette job rooms you will be characterized as an up-to-date, progressive, wide-awake merchant.

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Circulars, labels, bills, posters, etc.

Full line of blanks for justices of the peace, notaries public and attorneys.

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BEDFORD DIVISION and HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
In effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH.		STATIONS.		SOUTH.	
P. m.	a. m.	Lv.	Ar.	p. m.	p. m.
4 50	9 10		CUMBERLAND	12 05	9 40
3 06	8 24		STATE LINE JC	11 49	9 25
3 30	8 38		HYNDMAN	11 35	9 10
f 3 30	f 8 47		Fossilville	f 11 27	f 9 01
f 3 40	8 56		Bard	f 11 15	f 8 55
3 48	9 00		Buffalo Mills	11 12	8 51
f 3 50	f 9 06		Sulphur Springs	f 11 05	f
3 54	9 10		Mann's Choice	11 01	8 41
f 4 00	f 9 15		Napier	f 10 53	f 8 35
f 4 04	f 9 19		Wolfsburg	f 10 49	f 8 31
4 10	9 25		Bedford	10 43	8 25
f 4 18	f 9 29		Cliffs	f 10 39	f 8 21
f 4 19	9 35		Hartley	f 10 35	f 8 17
f 4 21	f 9 37		Lutzville	f 10 33	f 8 15
f 4 25	f 9 41		Ashcom	f 10 29	f 8 11
4 30	9 45		MT. DALLAS	10 29	8 05
4 33	9 48		Everett	10 17	8 02
f 4 40	f 9 56		Tatesville	10 07	f 7 54
f 4 49	f 10 05		Cypher	9 54	f 7 45
4 57	10 13		Hopewell	9 46	7 37
5 01	10 17		Riddlesburg	9 40	7 33
5 18	10 29	Ar.	SAXTON	Lv. 9 28	7 21
4 30		Lv.	Dudley	Ar. 10 05	
4 35			Coalmont	9 50	
4 50		Ar.	SAXTON	Lv. 9 35	
5 18	10 29	Lv.	SAXTON	Ar. 9 22	7 21
5 34	10 50		Entriken	9 07	7 00
5 41	10 57		Marklesburg	9 00	6 53
5 50	11 06		Grafton	8 50	6 44
5 55	11 10		McConnellstown	8 45	6 40

MORGAN'S RAIDERS.

The Famous Rough Riding Campaign Of the Civil War.

PANIC AND CONFUSION

Carried Into Ohio and Indiana. But the Raid Did Not Help the Confederate Cause.

"Cavalry riding," said the major, "is exciting, but very exhausting business. Long distance raids in an enemy's country can be made only where there are a good many horses. John Morgan could never have made his raid through Indiana and Ohio in 1863 if the counties raided had not been well supplied with the best horses in the west. When he started from the Cumberland river, in east Tennessee, Morgan believed that he would sweep everything before him and that, if properly supported, he would capture Cincinnati.

"Morgan, with a well organized brigade of cavalry 4,000 strong, swept northward from the Cumberland river through Kentucky to the Ohio river at Brandenberg, 40 miles below Louisville. There he captured two steamboats, crossed the river, swept through southern Indiana, galloped around Cincinnati, not more than ten miles from the city, and then moved eastward, expecting to cross the Ohio river at Buffington, but was driven back, made another attempt at Wellsville, but was finally captured at New Lisbon.

"This was the most remarkable raid of the war. It carried panic and confusion into Ohio and Indiana, but in results it was of no benefit whatever to the Confederate cause. Morgan believed that there would be an uprising in the Confederate interest in Kentucky. There was not. He believed that the peace Democrats in Ohio would give him at least secret support, but when his men stole the horses of the peace Democrats the latter joined the ranks of Morgan's pursuers, and before the raid was half over the whole state was aroused, and men who had taken no interest in the war previous to that time shouldered their squirrel rifles to fight the raiders who were stealing their horses and carrying the horrors of war to their very doors.

"There was hard riding all the time for Morgan's men. They left behind them a wreckage of broken down horses. They kept ahead of their Union pursuers simply because they stole horses right and left and remounted the men, but they were finally captured, and that fall Ohio gave the war party the largest majority in the history of the state up to that time. In fact, the Morgan raid, by carrying the war into the peaceful districts of Indiana and Ohio, provoked a furious feeling of resentment, which influenced people for 20 years.

"The comedy of the raid was furnished by the people of the districts wholly unused to war, wholly unprepared for it and with exaggerated ideas of the ferocity of Morgan's men. For two weeks it was only necessary for some mischievous boy to shout, 'Morgan is coming!' in any village in central or southern Ohio to create a panic. I know that many of the raiders after Morgan got no rest night or day, slept in the saddle, and not a few of them fell off their horses in sleep. At the end of the raid they were as exhausted as Morgan's men, but with a more difficult task to perform they never received half the praise given to the raiders.

"I remember," continued the major, "one case in which a woman stabled her carriage horses in the parlor for two days to keep them out of Morgan's hands. I saw Morgan's men ride by that house and saw some of them stop to listen at the unusual sound of horses' feet on a carpeted floor, but the parlor horses were not disturbed. Some of our neighbors drove their horses, cattle and sheep 30 miles into the interior and were away from home a week. Morgan's men looted right and left, and some of them had bolts of calico strapped to their saddles when they were captured.

"Morgan, it must be remembered, made his whole raid with artillery and a wagon train, but he was not in Ohio to fight, and he demonstrated at once the ease with which a peaceful district may be invaded by a mobile column and at the same time the peril involved in such a venture. In a few days 50,000 militiamen were in the field against him. At first he played with these green soldiers, but at last they hung on his flanks, eager for fight as bulldogs. In the last days Hobson's men, who had followed Morgan for hundreds of miles through three states, closed in on their old enemies with a gleefulness that exceeded anything of the kind I ever saw in the army, and Judah's men, closing in on the other side, settled the fate of the raiders.

"Morgan's men knew by the maneuvering and the firing when they were faced by trained soldiers, and the first charge of the Union cavalry had in it the impetus of delayed vengeance. The Unionists who rode in that charge had old scores to settle, and Morgan's tired veterans were overwhelmed. After Morgan had escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus and had reorganized his command and was again raiding Kentucky hundreds of Union soldiers on their way home for discharge left their trains and joined in the pursuit simply to get a crack at the old raider, and Morgan knew when their rifles spoke that he was up against the real thing."

Just Like a Man.

"Oh, no; she's not at all what you would call a really feminine woman. She affects masculine ways."

"How?"

"Well, for instance, yesterday she gave a street car conductor a nickel when she had five pennies in her purse."—Chicago Post.

Easy Going Japs.

Japanese business methods are in the less important places of a very go as you please description. At Nagasuki the other day a foreigner calling at the branch of one of the chief shipping companies found the whole place deserted. It appeared that, the day being fine, the manager and staff had gone out on a mushroom hunting expedition. Mushroom hunting is a pursuit that appeals to every true Japanese.

Missed the Name.

Guest of the Doctor's (late home from the theater)—Hurry up, old chap, and let me in.

Absentminded Doctor (who has forgotten all about his visitor)—Who are you?

Guest—Mr. Trane.

Doctor—Missed a train, have you? Well, catch the next.—London Fun.

It Came Off.

Mother—Willie, your face is very clean, but how did you get such dirty hands?

Willie—Washin me face.—Tit-Bits.

Working 24 Hours a Day.

There's no rest for those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy, curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive out Malaria. Never grip or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25c at J. B. Irvine & Co's. drug store.

HEALTHY HAIR

A man with a thin head of hair is a marked man. But the big bald spot is not the kind of a mark most men like.

Too many men in their twenties are bald. This is absurd and all unnecessary. Healthy hair shows man's strength. To build up the hair from the roots, to prevent and to cure baldness, use—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It always restores color to faded or gray hair. Notice that word, "always." And it cures dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"My business calls me out among strangers a great deal. I would actually feel ashamed every time I would take off my hat, my hair was so thin and the bald spots showed so plainly. I began the use of your Hair Vigor less than three months ago. Today I find I have as fine a head of hair as I ever had. I tell everybody what I used, and they say 'it must be a wonderful remedy.'" GEO. YEARS, Dec. 14, 1896. Chicago, Ill.

We have a book on The Hair and Scalp which we will send free upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Bad For the Business.

"Yes, I had to let him go," replied the boss barber to the regular customer when the latter asked an explanation of the absence of his pet barber.

"Why?"

"Well, he insisted on raising whiskers."

"Raising whiskers? Great Scott! Isn't this a free country, where a man may raise whiskers if he so chooses?"

"Yes, this is a free country, and a man can do pretty much as he likes, but there's one thing he can't do and work for me, and that's it."

"Why do you object?"

"For three reasons. The first is that he was a rather cross looking fellow anyway. Whiskers would make him look crosser. In the second place, to raise whiskers it would be necessary for him to look like a Weary Willie for two or three weeks. In the third place—and this is reason enough, even if there were no other—if he should succeed in raising a good looking beard, he would set an example that might be followed by some customers. The result would be that instead of getting shaved three or four times a week, or even every day, they would content themselves with getting their whiskers trimmed once a fortnight or once a week. Such a move would seriously affect the cash box and for that reason is not to be tolerated.

"How many barbers have you seen wearing beards? Every barber realizes the force of my objection. Oh, yes, every man has constitutional rights that all should observe. So have I."—St. Louis Star.

Thomas Jefferson as a Letter Writer.

Mr. Jefferson probably wrote more letters with his own hand than any other public man that ever lived. The extent of his correspondence may be inferred from the fact that 26,000 letters neatly folded and briefed were preserved by him and found carefully filed away at the time of his death, with copies of the replies sent to more than 16,000. These, however, were only a small portion of his correspondence, as he retained only those he considered of future usefulness or importance.

Stenography was not invented at that time. Every one of his letters was written with his own hand and with great care, although after breaking his wrist while minister to France it became a great labor to him. His penmanship was small, plain and legible, every letter being perfectly formed, and his account books are kept in so small a hand that many of the pages cannot be read without a magnifying glass.

Jefferson was ambidextrous. He could write equally well with either hand. When his wrist was broken, he learned to write with his left hand, which became as skillful as the other. It would have been impossible for him to have carried on his extensive correspondence without being able to relieve his right hand at intervals.—Chicago Record.

Divided the Remedy.

The Philadelphia Record tells a story of a physician of that city who was called to see an old Irishman and his wife, down with colds. He advised quinine and whisky as an antidote. "You must both take it," he said. "Take it every three hours—two grains of quinine and a swallow of whisky." The next day he called again. The man was up and about, but his wife was in bed. "Did you follow my instructions?" asked the doctor.

"To the letther," replied the husband.

"How much quinine have you left?" was the next question.

"Sure, Oi t'ink she have taken th' whole av it," said the man.

"And didn't you take it, too?" asked the doctor.

"Divil th' bit," was the reply; "Begorrah, it kept me busy takin th' whiskey every toime she took a pill, an sure she's in bed an Oi'm up."

The Humorous Primate.

There is a story told of a candidate for the pulpit who was preaching an extempore trial sermon before the late Archbishop Tait and Dean Stanley.

In his extreme nervousness he began in a stammering way, "I will divide my congregation into two—the converted and the unconverted."

This proved too much for the primate's sense of humor, and he exclaimed, "I think, sir, as there are only two of us, you had better begin with which."—London Standard.

Let me say I have tried Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway, Elizabeth, N. J.

I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

THE OLDEST ORNAMENTS.

Beads, First Used by Savages, Are Still in Vogue.

Beads are certainly the most ancient of all forms of the bedecking of the body unless we except the field and forest blossoms.

Nobody knows who first invented beads. Perhaps it was some primitive savage who found nuts or oak balls in the forest, drilled by the wood worm, and threaded them together on a stalk of grass. Anything and everything with a hole in it served at the beginning for beads—cowrie shells, fish teeth, claws of beasts, striped and spotted seeds and the like. But the great age of beads began with the invention of glass, and the Egyptians, Carthaginians and Phœnicians generally were skilled craftsmen at beadmaking. Their methods were much the same as may be seen today in Venice or any other chief seat of the art.

It would astonish many new wearers of beads to learn how immense is their production and how wide their distribution. Venice alone has long been accustomed to send forth every ten years 320,000 quintals of beads, worth 65,000 lire, and in many other spots a steady manufacture is always proceeding to supply the insatiable demands of Zanzibar. The dusky belle must have her ornaments substantial, since they will pass through many a rude proof in cave and kraal. And your well made venetian bead will practically last forever, unchanged in beauty. There must be plenty of beads worn at this day in Africa which were left there by the traders of King Solomon, who trafficked to Ophir, or those more daring mariners of Tyre and Sidon who sailed for trade to the land of Punt and perhaps even to the Zambezi river.—London Mail.

A Rat Showed Him a Mine.

The action of a rat led N. R. Ingoldsby to the discovery of a rich gold mine in Arizona. He named the property the Rat Hole mine.

Mr. Ingoldsby had been spending several months near Mammoth, on the San Pedro river, in Arizona. His purpose was to enjoy the hunting and make a collection of the animals and minerals of the southwest. He pitched his tent in the canyon of the San Pedro, in the Santa Catarina mountains.

He had no neighbors and was for a long time unable to account for the disappearance of small articles that he left lying about his camp. At last he noticed that when anything was taken something was left in its place. This was usually a bit of stone or wood. The culprit he found to be a large rodent of the species known as the trading rat. The habits of the animal made an interesting study for Mr. Ingoldsby, and he often lay awake at night to watch for his visitor.

A silver spoon was missing one morning and in its place was a piece of quartz carrying free gold. This still more excited Mr. Ingoldsby's curiosity, and, after several attempts, he succeeded in following the animal to its home. Near by was the ledge from which the gold bearing quartz had been taken. Mr. Ingoldsby made an examination thorough enough to prove that his discovery was of considerable value.—Mexican Herald.

Moral Effect of Pistol Toting.

When a man carries a pistol constantly, slipping it into his pocket every morning and taking it out at night, feeling its constant pressure against his person, these things tend to familiarize his mind with the idea of killing and lowers his conception of the sacredness of human life. What does a man carry a pistol for? To shoot some other man with. The miserable thing is made expressly to kill human beings. It has no other earthly purpose. What a hardening effect it must have, then, upon the conscience and heart of a man who carries it constantly in his pocket and lives in daily contact with it and with the idea it constantly suggests to his mind! Let us warn young men and old ones not to carry pistols, and then you will avoid doing a rash act.—Marietta (Ga.) Journal.

One of the Two.

"You say our friend insisted that he had a plan for a perpetual motion machine and a formula for converting base metals into gold?"

"Yes."

"I wonder what has become of him."

"If he stuck to his workshop, they have probably locked him up. But if he went out and organized a few stock companies he is no doubt rich and comfortable."—Washington Star.

The North Pole.

The north pole is the mathematical point at the northern termination of the earth's axis. Whether land or water be there the phenomena of the sun during the polar day or of the stars during the night would indicate its position.

Not the Greatest.

Smith—I suppose Dobber regards himself the greatest artist that ever handled brush.

Jones—You do Dobber an injustice. He never presumed to regard himself in any such light. Why, I have heard him say very modestly that he was a second Raphael. Isn't that admitting that Raphael was a greater painter than himself?—Boston Transcript.

Would Like Some.

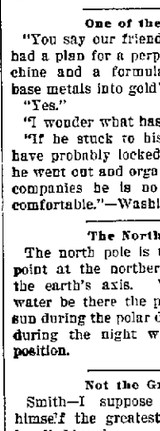
"What do you find in that stupid old paper to keep you so busy?" petulantly asked Mrs. Youngcouple.

"I was just looking at the money market," he answered.

"Oh, do they have a money market? Are there ever any bargains?"—Indianapolis Press.

OVERBURDENED.

The Egyptian woman looks greatly overburdened, and yet the physical burdens she carries will not compare with the burdens borne by many an American woman. There is no burden like the burden of disease. The woman who suffers from inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down pains, weak back and nervousness, bears a burden which crushes her very life.



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"When I first wrote to you I was in a bad condition, and had almost given up," says Mrs. Della Saulter, of Willcesville, Vinton Co., Ohio, "and was suffering from female trouble of the worst kind; I couldn't eat anything without suffering great distress; throat hurt me by spells; was nervous and weak, had numb hands and arms, heart trouble, pains all through my body and aching head and neck. It seemed that I could not work at all. I got Dr. Pierce's medicine and took it as directed, and the first week it began to help me. I took three bottles and am glad to say that it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever took. I feel better than I have for years."

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Women Must Sleep.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

You ought to know that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, grew irritable without cause, and pass sleepless nights, there is serious

MRS. HARTLEY.

trouble somewhere, and nervous prostration is sure to follow.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Stars and Stripes at Acre.

A good American had been making some soul stirring remarks about the glorious star spangled banner when an Englishman who is pretty well Americanized told a little story apropos: "I remember once to have seen the stars and stripes applauded uproariously on a peculiar occasion. It happened many years ago when the British flag wasn't as popular in the United States as it is now and a party of us Englishmen were at a theater in New York considerably farther down town than theaters are now to be found on Broadway. The play was 'Richard I,' and if you remember there is a scene in the play where Richard, after putting his foes to flight in terrific style, mounts the walls of Acre and plants the British colors there. Evidently the management knew the temper of the audience and felt that even under such circumstances the British flag would not be a good thing, so what did they do but give Richard the star spangled banner, and, by all the gods, he took it with him in the charge and planted it on Acre's walls. It was ridiculous, of course, and we Englishmen laughed, but the audience took it quite as the correct thing, and the way the people stormed and shouted and clapped was enough to have made Richard turn over in his grave. Historically it was away off, dramatically it was open to criticism, but patriotically it was a howling success."—Washington Star.

Trigonometry In X Ray Work.

"Few people know," said Dr. J. C. Egelston while performing an operation at the City hospital, "that it takes trigonometry to locate a bullet in the body. But in every X ray operation in which the bullet or foreign substance is deeply imbedded a mathematical computation is necessary to show just how deep the bullet is. The X rays make the flesh transparent, leaving only the bones and foreign substance visible, so that you see just where the bullet is, and yet you don't know where it is. You know its latitude and longitude, so to speak, but these measurements are surface measurements, and you don't known how deep the object is beneath the surface. The point on the surface of the body beneath which the bullet is can be readily located, but how far beneath that point is the bullet?

"This is the question that trigonometry has to answer, and by knowing the answer a great deal of unnecessary cutting may be saved, and what might otherwise be a difficult and dangerous operation may be rendered comparatively safe and easy. If the bullet enters one side of the body, for instance, and lodges within an inch or two of the skin on the other side, the other side of the body would be the one from which to operate."—Kansas City Journal.

The Chinese Cuisine.

Though Chinese cuisine has been credited with some utterly fabulous dishes, such as white mice served alive, which add piquancy by their squeak as they dive down the gullet, curiosities in the edible line do form a considerable list.

Bird's nest soup, for instance; a clear soup made from the refined gluten with which a certain species of swallow fasten their nests beneath the rocks; stewed "sea slugs," another nasty sounding dish, but transcending in flavor the aldermanic green turtle fat. There may be, too, on first introduction, some prejudice against fried grasshoppers. But courage in this instance is rewarded by a deliciously crisp, brown mouthful, of a delicate nutty flavor.

It is a fallacy to suppose that pork forms a constant article of diet in China. As a matter of fact, it is too expensive and is only eaten on high days and holidays or at restaurants. Neither do milk, beef or game enter much into Chinese cookery, the first two being tabooed on religious grounds. Dog flesh is eaten in the south but rarely and only by the poorest of the poor.—Blackwood.

A Curious Receipt.

Hanover's registrar discovered a very curious document some time ago as he was looking through a bundle of papers that date back to the eighteenth century. The document is a receipt—probably the only one of its kind in existence—which was given by a Hanoverian captain by a canon of Duisburg during the Seven Years' war.

"I, the undersigned," it reads, "hereby acknowledge that I have received 50 blows of a stick, which were inflicted upon me by a lieutenant of Captain B.'s regiment as a punishment for the stupid and frivolous calumnies which I have uttered in regard to the regiment of chasseurs. For my imprudent words I now admit that I am profoundly sorry. I received my punishment lying on a heap of straw and held by two men, and I bear testimony to the fact that the officer struck me as vigorously as he could with a stick that was as thick as my finger.

"In proper form and with due gratitude I sign this receipt and avow that all therein is true."

To the Deaf.

A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 10129-V, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A. septi4y1

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health, C. F. MYERS.

WHAT MODERN SAILORS FEAR

Not Winds and Seas, but an Explosion Which Scuttles the Ship.

"Boiler explosions are the terror of the seafaring man," said an old time deep water captain. "Such a thing is bad enough on dry land, but imagine a catastrophe of that kind at sea. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it means the absolute wiping out of the craft itself and every soul on board.

"The average landsman would be greatly shocked in looking over the maritime records to see how many vessels disappear each year and leave absolutely no clew to their fate. They run well up to the hundred mark, and such a mystery is not to be explained away by storms. A Chinese typhoon may swoop down like lightning out of a clear sky and tear a ship to pieces, but some floating wreckage is sure to tell the tale. A boiler explosion, on the contrary, will blow a hole as big as a railroad tunnel right through the center of the hull, and the stricken vessel simply goes down like a shot. There is no time to unfasten a boat from the davits or cut loose a spar.

"In the opinion of seamen, that is the story of at least 90 per cent of the ships that leave port and are never heard of again. Luckily the modern system of marine boiler inspection is extremely strict and thorough, but it is impossible to absolutely prevent carelessness and fraud, and often enough, no doubt, the fault lies with the engineer.

"There is an old story of a drunken Scotchman who mistook the thermometer for the steam gage and 'cussed out' the stokers because he couldn't get the pressure above 80. That yarn will hardly hold water, but I've seen cases almost as bad. I am glad to say, however, that during the past 10 years there has been a steady diminution of the number of vessels which 'mysteriously disappear.' That is due, beyond all question, to the increased stringency of boiler inspection and the greater strictness of examinations before a license is issued to engineers. Nevertheless there is still considerable room for improvement in both branches."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Russell and His Songs.

The late Henry Russell, the veteran English composer of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and of more than 800 other songs which were popular in their day, had many amusing experiences when he sang his ballads on various occasions.

Once, after rendering "Woodman, Spare That Tree," a gentleman rose in the gallery and asked, "Was the tree spared?" On being answered in the affirmative he, with a sigh of heartfelt relief, exclaimed, "Thank God for that!"

After singing the song of "The Dog Carlo," who jumped off an Atlantic liner and saved a child's life, Russell was gravely waited upon by a couple of Yorkshire miners, who begged him for a pup.

One of Russell's songs, of which the words were changed in accordance with the altered conditions, is our national anthem, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."—Argonaut.

Wanted to Go to One of His Weddings.

The Rev. Dr. ——, a prominent clergyman, relates with much gusto the following story about himself. His present wife, by the way, is not the wife of his youth nor yet of his early manhood, but the lady of his third choice, and as a consequence the doctor's set of olive branches spring from divers maternal ancestry.

"Such a condition of affairs," said the doctor, "might at times become embarrassing except for the thorough amiability of all concerned. I confess, however, to a slightly disconcerted feeling when shortly before my third marriage I was approached by one of my daughters, a girl of 9 and one who called my second wife mother, with the question: 'Papa, will you let me go to see you married? I have never been at any of your weddings.'"—Fun.

Philadelphia Feline Duplicity.

It was during the natural history hour.

"Give me," asked the teacher, "an example of the alleged deceitful character of the cat."

"In restaurants it is sometimes said to pass itself off for a rabbit," answered the head boy.—Philadelphia Times.

Divining Rods.

The only trustworthy divining rod that has ever been made is fortunately cheap. It has a steel head and a wooden handle and is shaped something like an anchor. Any man who wants one should go to a hardware store and ask for a pickax.—Youth's Companion.

OVERBURDENED.

The Egyptian woman looks greatly overburdened, and yet the physical burdens she carries will not compare with the burdens borne by many an American woman. There is no burden like the burden of disease. The woman who suffers from inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down pains, weak back and nervousness, bears a burden which crushes her very life.

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When a man is tortured with back ache or lame back he doesn't want to experiment with new and untried remedies.

He realizes that the backache is kidney ache.

The lame back virtually means lame kidneys, and he knows that there's very serious trouble in store if he doesn't get his kidneys to do their duty. In his trouble he naturally turns to

Doan's Kidney Pills

Others all around him have been cured of kidney complaint by this wonderful little remedy. He has the testimony of others to guide him. He KNOWS that Doan's Kidney Pills WILL cure, no matter what form of kidney complaint he may have.

He learns this by reading emphatic evidence like the following:

Mr. John G. Benford, of 423 Horner street, engineer at the "Plane," Johnstown, says:

"I told the residents of Johnstown through our local papers, in 1895 that the pain across my kidneys and right over the hips was always acutest in the morning when getting out of bed and for some time afterwards. Trouble with the kidney secretions followed and it got so serious that I became alarmed. Physicians pronounced it the result of typhoid fever which I had contracted sometime previous and I was treated for it by them, but received little if any benefit. As a last resort I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They gave me relief right away, finally cured me and I have had no return of my old complaint up to date."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Obeyed Orders.

One of the officials of the road had invited a party of gentlemen to take a little pleasure excursion over a part of the line on his private car. Before the appointed day he was taken sick and called in his chief and commissary.

"Eph," he said, "I have asked these friends and can neither go with them nor disappoint them. I want you to give them the best there is in the larder and see that it is served as well as it would be at the best hotel in the world."

Eph scratched his head and looked troubled, but simply said, "Yes, sah."

On the return several of the gentlemen congratulated the official upon having such a "man," and one or two intimated that if Eph ever wanted another position he would have no trouble in securing it.

Finally Eph reported. "It wa' a great outin, sah," he assured his employer. "Yas, sah; dat's right, sah; a stupendificious outin, sah. De gem'men all done me proud, and I tells 'em it wa' you, sah."

Then Eph showed the bill, and it was a stunner for length and amount. He stood hat in hand until the official said: "Pretty steep, Eph; pretty steep. Nothing left out and nothing but the best."

"Dat's right, sah. I was fusticated mos' to deaf, sah, but I jes' says to myself, sah, dat dey was no greater epicure in de lan dan you is, and I bought and cooked and served, sah, jes' like it wa' you."—Detroit Free Press.

The Smothering Scene.

As to stage appointments, there were no plush or velvet curtains or couches draped with satin in early days. The furniture was as unpretentious as the costumes. Indeed on one occasion when a lady was playing Desdemona to her husband's Othello a disastrous and at the same time ludicrous effect, though of course unrehearsed, had been imminent through the lack of even a nail or two to make an old stool steady.

It was the smothering scene, and the couch was made up of two chairs and a rickety stool covered, of course, with the simplest draperies—a red merino curtain trimmed with yellow worsted fringe. Imagine a Desdemona endeavoring to recline gracefully, all the while feeling portions of her couch sliding from under her. This is how the scene was played out:

Desdemona—Kill me tomorrow; let me live tonight. (I'm falling, dear!)

Othello—Nay, if you strive— (Keep quite still.)

Desdemona—But half an hour. (Oh, hold me!)

Othello—Being done, there is no pause. (I'll push the stool under.)

Desdemona—But while I say a prayer. (Do be quick, Robert, it is slipping.)

Othello—It is too late!

Which, indeed, it was, for the bed collapsed, and Desdemona's body lay upon the floor, her head upon the sole chair, which stuck to its post faithfully.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Dreadful Moment.

A conductor on the Park line had an experience the other day that is quite certain to cause him many uncomfortable minutes in the future. His car stopped at Spruce street to let a middle aged lady on, and as she took her seat the conductor gave the motorman two bells, and the car shot ahead. When the conductor entered the car, the woman in question was looking out of the window and did not see his outstretched hand.

"Fare, please," remarked the conductor.

The woman evidently did not hear him, for she did not turn her head. Neither did she hold out the necessary coin.

"Fare, please," said the conductor in a louder tone.

But the woman paid no heed. Then the conductor touched her on the shoulder and in a tone of voice that rang through the car exclaimed:

"Your fare, please, lady!"

Then the woman turned hastily around and looked at the conductor. The knight of the bellcord gave one gasp and fled to the back platform.

The woman was his mother-in-law.—Omaha World-Herald.

The Two Senators.

Congressman Jones of Virginia told this story of his father: Directly after the war Jones senior was sent to the state senate. An old slave who had belonged to him was also elected to the senate. The two drew adjoining seats. Senator Jones was very courteous and in addressing his former slave always called him senator. The old negro stood it for some time and finally said: "Massa William, I don't like dis senator business. Kain't I come down to yo' house and visit that cook of yourn? I subtinly would like permission to visit yo' kitchen."

The request was granted, and while Senator Jones was in his library the other senator was down in the kitchen visiting the cook.

A Grand Memory.

A highland girl, who had been in service in Dundee and had gone to a place farther south, called upon her old mistress on her way north to visit her friends.

She was invited to take dinner with the family, and her master asked a blessing on the meal as usual, when the girl said:

"My, maister, ye maun ha'e a gran' memory. That's the grace ye said when I was here sax years syne."—London Telegraph.

FUNNY SPECTACLES.

The Impromptu Rows That Occur In the Streets of Paris.

"Did you ever see a street fight in France?" asked an artist who had lately returned from Paris. "They are funny spectacles. I saw one once while passing the Bal Bullier at midnight. Two little Frenchmen walked along in front of me, engaged in conversation. A third little Frenchman ran up on tiptoe from behind somewhere and kicked the taller of the talkers between the shoulder blades. He went down with a cry, turned a somersault into the gutter and lay there.

"And instantly—how, I don't know—that street was full of hundreds of little Frenchmen, fighting and chattering and screeching. They didn't use their fists. They slapped, scratched, pulled whiskers and hair and, above all, kicked—kicked in the high French manner, not landing where we Americans land, but getting home on the face and neck and on the back between the shoulders. For five minutes there was pandemonium, and then as suddenly as it had begun the brawl was over and the boulevard was still again.

"But afterward in all the boulevard cafes you found torn and bleeding Frenchmen, who leaned back limply in their chairs while their little ladyloves wiped daintily with their skirts the blood stains from the faces of those heroic scrappers. The little ladies wept and murmured sweet, consoling things; the little men seemed in the depth of despair; but it wasn't long before little drinks were ordered and little cigarettes lighted and everybody was gay and happy again."—Philadelphia Record

Fear of the Dead.

Fear of the dead is instinctive in man. There is no doubt about that. I do not profess to be able to enter into the exact reasons for that fear; whether it be that man instinctively recoils from contemplation of the fallen temple alone or what not, it is sufficient that the fear exists.

Neither is this instinctive fear of the dead confined to man. I owned a horse once that could never be driven past a dead horse. The animal exhibited all the signs of true fear.

Fear coupled with shock can produce insanity. I do not think that the reason of a normal man would be unseated if he were locked up alone with a corpse for many hours, though a person with weak nerves certainly might be so affected. If a man discovered that his sweetheart had died suddenly while alone with him, the shock might render him insane.

Even to those most familiar with death and dead bodies there is something awe inspiring about a corpse, and no man's nerves are proof against a fright. I remember once, when I was alone in the dissecting room at night, the hand of the subject upon which I was engaged became loosened. I did not notice what had happened. Suddenly the arm of the subject swung around, and the hand struck the side of my face. Years of training in immunity from superstition vanished in the jump that I gave.—Dr. John D. Quackenbos in New York World.

One Coming.

"Could you tell me the meaning of the word 'cataclysm?'" he asked of the street car passenger who was folding up his newspaper.

"Are you going to ride two or three blocks farther?" was queried in reply.

"Yes, sir."

"Then you'll see one. The conductor has carried that sharp nosed woman two streets past where she wanted to get off already, and she'll wake up soon and start a cataclysm that'll probably jump the car off the track!"—Washington Post.

Called to an Easier Field.

We wonder if any men with white skins are called to the ministry after the fashion described by Booker T. Washington in his autobiography. He says: "A colored man in Alabama, one hot day in July, while he was at work in a cotton field, suddenly looking toward the skies said, 'O lawd, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, and de sun am so hot, dat I b'lieve dis darky am called to preach!'"—Chicago Standard.

Strikes A Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by J. R. Irvine & Co., druggists.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. feb2('00)y1.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather, its Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all Localities

Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

Learn Telegraphy and Railroad and Commercial Service. Typewriting Course Free. Paying Positions Guaranteed. Catalogue Free. Fisk Telegraph School, Lebanon, Pa. marlm2

LOCAL and CLIMATIC.

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure

CATARRH.

The specific is

Ely's Cream Balm.

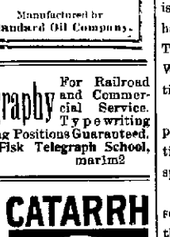
It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once.

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays inflammation.

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, No Mercury, No injurious drug. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists' or by mail

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

THE NEW YORK WORLD

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Alm

IT'S HUMAN NATURE

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ALL GOOD THINGS.

IT will pay you to take advantage of our High Grade Spring Wearing Apparel at our Low Prices. The best of everything in the line of **Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods and Footwear.** Tall or small, stout or slim, we can fit you all. Very fine suits for men at $5; better ones at $8 and $10 that are worth fully two and three dollars more than we ask. The same bargains in youths' and children's suits, too.

We seem to be leaders in furnishing goods for men, as well as in the clothing line. If a man wants something up-to-date, let it be a hat, a shirt or a tie, he'll always come to us for it. Our prices are always right. When it comes to footwear you perhaps hesitate **where** to buy, so many stores keep shoes. They **keep** them, too. With us it's different, we **sell** them. We don't **keep** them to **keep**, we keep them to **sell**. We sell the **world's best**—Terhune's make for men and Herrick's shoes for women. Any man will tell you if it's Terhune's shoes they are right, or ask a lady about Herrick shoes and she'll say Herrick shoes are all right for me. The price on these goods is hardly any more than you have been paying for shoddy shoes. We also sell shoes to fit smaller feet, for Boys and Girls; also for Babies, at moderate cost. If you want the world's best at the least cost come right here and let us prove it to you.

THE METROPOLITAN CLOTHING AND SHOE COMPANY,

Nos. 1 and 2 Oppenheimer Building, Bedford, Pa.

BARNETT'S STORE NEWS.

March Trading.

THE month when everyone is planning for the coming busy time—The month when the housewife is busy with her sewing for Spring and Summer—The month when you are on the lookout for new dress goods and trimmings, and perhaps if you intend moving into another house, or just starting in house-keeping—carpets, curtains, draperies, bedding, kitchen utensils, window shades and wall paper will claim a share of your consideration. Perhaps you'll want a sewing machine—Whatever your wants, we are prepared to show you the most complete line of handsome and desirable merchandise ever brought to Bedford.

Men's 50c Shirts, 39c.

No matter how or why—here they are, and this is what they're like:

Unlaundered White Shirts, made from a good cotton; 3-ply linen bosoms, reinforced front and back; continuous facings, felled seams, 36-inch lengths; full size bodies; all graded according to sizes; sizes 13½ to 18. This shirt is worth 50c. Our price for this lot is, each **39c**

75c Capital Brand Shirts, 50c.

400 Laundered Shirts—made of Garner's best percale and Aberfoyle Madras, new and up-to-date patterns, full gathered yokes, felled seams. Cuffs to match. Sizes 14 to 17. Sold elsewhere for 75c., here at **50c**

Men's and Boys' early spring Shirts—made of Cook's Madras; white neck bands, felled seams, all new styles, full sizes. Pair cuffs to match, regular 65c kind . . . **45c**

Special Bargain in Men's Half Hose—plain black and tan, full seamless, double heels and toes. Warranted fast colors. Sizes 9½ to 11½. Well worth 12½c, at **9c**

Men's wide leather belts with gold, silver or rubber covered buckles at *25 and 50 cents.*

Men's silk embroidered suspenders with cast off or wire buckles, best kid trimmings and strong web, worth 40 cents—our price **25c**

Ribbons.

All sorts of ribbons at prices that seem almost impossible.

Fancy Taffeta Ribbons — such a color line as you never saw before. All the latest Spring tints; 4 inches wide. Value 35c. and 40c. for 20c.

Black Velvet Ribbons—satin back, excellent quality. From No. 1 at 50c. piece to No. 40 at 35c. a yard.

Japanese Corded Silks, 48C

Best quality, CORDED HABUTAI SILKS in a wide range of new color effects, including plenty of all white and all the popular shades—pinks, blues, helio, Nile, mais, black and white, etc., for waists and whole dresses, children's dresses, tea gowns, etc. Selling elsewhere at 60 and 75c—here **48c**

New Carpets.

Do you need one this spring?

Come in, look through our splendid assortment of Axminsters, Moquettes, Savoneries, Velvets, Body Brussels, All Wool Ingrains, Half Wool Ingrains, Rag Carpets, Stair Carpets—all kinds—all kinds and grades of Rugs up to 9 feet square.

We guarantee a saving of

20 per cent.

on every purchase.

As to Wall Paper.

Let us say that the selection we offer is as large and choice as any you will find hereabouts. Parlor, dining, and bedroom papers in stripes and floral designs, from 4c to 40 cents. We trim paper bought here free of charge and make estimates and designs without cost to you.

Potter's Table Oil Cloth—a roll, ... $1.65

Best 5-ply Carpet Chain—19c lb

Queensware Department

is complete in every detail. Anything you may want either by the single piece or dozen is here. Imported ware both plain and decorated is here in large quantities. Fancy China dishes and China novelties of all kinds. Decorated lamps and toilet sets—decorated—11 pieces including large jar, *$3.75* a set.

Tailor Made Dress Skirts.

Our line of Separate Dress Skirts is replete with extra good values, the styles are right up-to-date. They are all of well woven cloth, to stand the wear and hold their shape, but the price is not heavy. These are all new goods, in fact, a new departure for us, and that we've secured the prettiest things in the market at popular prices—we'll await your judgment. The assortment contains Blacks, Browns, Greys, Blues and Oxfords, all handsomely trimmed, at *$2, $3, $4.98 and $5.75.*

Also a new lot of Walking Skirts at *$2.98* and *$3.50.*

New Trimming.

This week we make a display of new trimmings. The tendency this season without doubt will be trimming upon everything. Gold predominates and the goods are here to suit a wide range of tastes—from the narrow, tiny thread, which occurs here and there, to the broad, solid gold designs. Cut jet and spangles for those who object to the higher colored trimming are shown in a most magnificent variety of patterns.

White Embroideries.

The more we sell the more pleased we are with the goods. Never have we had such fine and dainty embroideries for so little. You will never know them cheaper; doubt if you have known them so cheap before. Prices for fine Cambric and Nainsook edges and inserting, to 3½ inches wide, from *3 to 50 cents a yard.*

The New White Goods.

The new goods are on view this week.
A tiny price list, just by way of "How d'ye do?

Nainsook Checks from 7c to 25c a yd.
French Organdie, from 10c to 35c a yd.
Persian Lawn, from 12c to 40c a yd.
Linon de Inde at 8c to 35c a yd.
Swiss Mull, 32 inches wide, at 45c a yd.
Long Cloth, a piece of 12 yards, from 98c to $1.50 a piece.
Novelty Pique, 27 inches wide, at 20c to 40c a yard.

Extraordinary Offering of

Ginghams, Percales, Organdies, Lawns, etc.

Just received, some large lots of the newest of this Spring's patterns in Cotton Wash Dress Goods.

100 pieces of fine French Dimities and Lawns that are worth 12½ cents. Marked by us for this week's sale at. . . . . **8c a yard**

High quality of Dress Ginghams and Chambrays. The make and styles are the best. In fact, all that is new can be found in this lot. Large assortment of colors—dots, stripes and figures, at 8, 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

Madras Ginghams, all colors, newest styles, stripes, checks, plaids, and plain effects. This is a good quality fabric, worth 18 to 20c; our price **12½c a yard**

Eddysilk at 20 and 25c a yard.

Mercerized Cotton: the process which imparts the satiny lustre, also strengthens the fabric. In rich, dark effects; scrolls, stripes, dots and minute threadings. A truly valuable addition to the list of mercerized cotton.

The Newest Belts.

If you're undecided as to what you want, come here. You'll be sure to find something new, pretty and low priced.

New designs, new improvements on old designs, new ideas, everything new except the prices; those as low as before.

L'Aiglon Belts, with long streamers and spikes. **50c**

Leather Belts.

This article is hard to supplant. It is always more or less sold, no matter what the styles be. We have the best line and the best value ever offered in leather belts, the desirable 1-inch to 1½-inch, the curved hip belt and the shape belt at

25, 40, 45 and 50 cents.

Fancy full cream cheese, lb	14c
1901 Lake Herring, bucket	45c
1901 Lake Herring, ½ bbl	$1 25
California Prunes—fine—6 lbs for	25c
Best white Hominy, lb	2c
Lima Beans per lb	7c
Pure white, hand picked Soup Beans, qt	8c
Package Coffee 10c and 11c	
Special price on Sugar by the pound.	

Good Corn Brooms, 1¾ lbs. each. . . . 12½c

The new styles in Men's Shoes are here. Emerson and Heywood never sent out as pretty styles as the ones for this spring.

Kangaroo at $3 and $3.25. Patent Calf at $3 and $3 75. Wax Calf at $2.50 and $3. Ideal or Pat. Kid at $3.50 and $4. Box Calf at $2.75 and $3. Vici Kid at $2 25, $2.75 and $3. Velour Calf at $3. A few pairs of Heywood and Emerson's Russet shoes, heavy, winter weight, reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Interesting Information for Those Who Want to Buy.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Will Do Well to Consult This Column If They Wish to Save Money and Procure the Best Bargains.

Normal School.

The Summer Normal School in Mann's Choice, Pa., will open April 22, and continue 10 weeks. The regular tuition ($5) will be charged. For information address H. H. POOLE, Principal.

Closing Out Sale! Closing Out Sale!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I will dispose of my entire stock regardless of cost before first of April.

Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Outings at cost. Dress Goods and ready-made wear to be sacrificed. A few Jackets and Capes at your price. A fine line of Lace Curtains. Notions of all kinds.

MRS. KATE DEAL

AGENTS WANTED in each Twp. Address P. O. Box No. 210, Bedford, Pa.

Your Fortune From the Cradle to the Grave. By knowing your future you can prepare for opportunities that come to you. Gain health, wealth, love, friendship and prosperity and other things necessary to know. A full $5 reading for 25c—for 30 days only. Send year, month and birth date to

PROF. NOAH,
Box 361, Johnstown, Pa.

Established in 1872, Bedford, Pa.
JOHN G. HARTLEY & CO., BANKERS

JNO. G. HARTLEY, JNO. M. REYNOLDS, S. S. METZGER.

Individual liability. Capital and real estate unencumbered, $300,000.00. Accounts of merchants, farmers and others solicited. Pay interest on time deposits and receive deposits payable on demand.

WM. HARTLEY, JR., Cashier.

Bedford Classical Academy

Offers an Academic Course, an English Course and a Course in Drawing and Painting. Students enter colleges on certificate. Open to boys and girls. Terms reasonable.

For particulars address
C. V. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Sale Register.

All persons having sale bills printed at this office get a free notice in the sale register. This is worth several times the price of the bills.

One mile south of Bedford on the farm formerly owned by the late Jacob W. Miller, deceased, on Tuesday, March 12, at 1 p. m. John R. BeeMiller will sell the following personal property: Brood mare, 12 cattle, 3 heifers, 7 young cattle, 8 sheep, Berkshire brood sow, cornfodder and feed, 2-horse wagon, sled, carriage, cider press, gears, saddle, farm implements, etc.

One and one-half miles west of Rainsburg on Wednesday, March 27, at 10 a. m. Jane R. Morgart, administratrix of Samuel Morgart, will sell a lot of household goods and kitchen furniture, Estey parlor organ, old-fashioned hall clock, Delaval No. 2 cream separator, brood sow, milch cows, Jersey heifers, Durham bull, Deering binder and mower, Buckeye riding corn plow, plows, harrows, 4-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon, spring wagon with top, buggy, harness, set of blacksmith tools, oak lumber and shingles, wheat and rye in the ground, corn, wheat and oats by the bushel, hay, fodder, good brood mare, three bay horses, roan mare, colt, etc., etc.

Taffy Party.

A number of young folks from Charlesville spent a very pleasant evening at the home of George Lutz, in Friend's Cove, Friday evening. Ice cream and cake were served. An hour or two was spent in playing games, after which a lively time was had pulling taffy. Those present were Misses Myrtle Davis, Sue Corle, Sallie Harclerode, Florence Carrel, Mattie Dicken, Harry Diehl, Howard Davis, Percy Diehl, John Hunt, Frank Pensyl.

Borrowed Briefs.

A. B. Falknor, of Langdondale, has purchased the National hotel at this place. Mr. Falknor is at present conducting a hotel at Langdondale and was proprietor of the Mansion House at Berlin for a number of years. He will take possession of the National April 1.—*Hyndman Bulletin.*

M'DONALD-JAMES.

Mr. James B. McDonald and Mrs. Lizzie Unger James, of Stonycreek township, were married Thursday evening, February 21, in the Seventh ward, this city, by Alderman S. W. Miller, of Horner street. They have gone to housekeeping in Walnut Grove. Mr. McDonald is a native of Bedford county and his bride was born at Anderson, Ind.—*Johnstown Tribune*

Same Old Cabinet.

The president on Tuesday sent the following nominations to the senate: John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root, of New York, to be secretary of war; John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be attorney general; Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster general; John D Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

In executive session the senate confirmed the nominations of the cabinet officers.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters have been held thirty days in the Bedford, Pa., postoffice, and if not called for within two weeks from this date will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington When asking for these letters please say "Advertised:"

Mr. South, Mrs. B. Litourneau.

D W. PROSSER, P. M.
Bedford, Pa., March 8, 1901.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Continued from first page.

branch of the government deems essential to the interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests shou'd be adopted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the sixth of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force.

It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged of their duties and powers, of their recommendations and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants"

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the Constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them

The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The goverment's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents and the doorway is open for those who have raised their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given.

They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

Surprise Party.

At Mann's Choice a surprise party was given to A. J. Clark on the evening of March 4, celebrating his nineteenth birthday. The evening was spent in playing games of all sorts, viz, "The Miller Boy." "Ring." "Lodge," "Skip-Come-a Lue, My Darling," "Johnnie Stole the Ham" and "Wild Irishman." Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. All enjoyed themselves and before leaving expressed the hope that they may have a party of the same kind in the near future. Those present were Mrs. A. Hemminger, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Snavely, Misses Nellie and Bessie Kerr, Lizzie Beltz, Emma Fauple, Bessie Clark, Lizzie Naugle, Orpha Watters, Celia Naugle, Katie Hemminger, Mary, Effie and Nellie Clark, William Clark, Mr. Snavely, Samuel Hemminger, Eugene Smouse, John McGirr, James Naugle, Glenn Wolfe, Asa Sams, Adam Fauple, Charles Reiley, David Miller, Luther Oyler, Jesse Cook, George and Lloyd Snavely, Harry Clark, Harper Hemminger and Master John Clark. Music was furnished by Luther Oyler, organist. R E S

"Jack" Adams.

A special from Washington to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, March 4, says:

The proudest man in all this land, and probably in the whole wide world, is "Jack" Adams, who lives near Minerva, O Adams is a lively son of Erin whose whiskers grow out of his neck and are vulgarly known as lambrequins, but for all that there is sunshine in his soul and he will see the inaugural parade from the best stand in town, the president's Saturday the Buckeye Irishman had lunch with the president and Mrs. McKinley at the White House. The doorkeepers, the ushers and even the lordly Arthur Simmons, the Senegambian dean of the high flunkeys, showed "Jack" great honor and deference But they know their business and when the president's farmer comes to town they know there's a large amount of attention due him Last year Adams made the president's farm pay a good dividend and his visit to the executive mansion is for the purpose of giving an account of his stewardship

Mr. Adams is a native of Schellsburg.

Housekeepers' supplies of all kinds in Graniteware, Tinware. Knives and Forks, 45c to $1 90 set Spoons, 10c, 20c, 50c, $1 to $3 per set Roger Bros' 1847 silver knives and forks, $4 per dozen. Clothes baskets, 50c. Cedar tubs, 65c Wash boards, 12c, 20c, 30c Wood frame wringers, $2 50 Galvanized buckets, 15c, 20c, 25c Tin buckets, 15c 25c Dish pans, 10c, 15c, 25c. Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, $3.50, $7 and $10 50 Toilet sets, $2 75 Bowl or pitcher 45c Glassware—Lumps, Gold band sets $1 35 Pictures, frames and mirrors Curtain poles 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c Lace Curtains—the newest and latest style patterns—40c, 50c, 65c, $1 to $3.50 a pair Window shades on rollers at 10c. Oil shades, 25c, 35c to 60c. Rugs, table covers table and floor oil cloth at lowest prices Flower pots, jardinieres at 10c, 25c 35c to $2.50 each Stone crocks, all sizes, at 7c per gallon Wall paper—largest assortment in Bedford—at 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c and 7c Fine gilt paper embossed at 8c, 10c 12c, 14c, worth 20 all trimmed ready for use Borders to match Take a look at our samples before you buy.

CORLE'S Variety Store,

Bedford, Pa.

We are Headquarters for paper. All new patterns to select from, and we guarantee the lowest prices.

J. S. CORLE.

Point

MARCH 5.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Horn on February 20, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hoover on February 24, a son.

Samuel Lape and Harry Musselman have secured employment on the mountain cutting saw-logs

Ed. Custer, of Spring Hope, is moving today to Friend's Cove, where he is employed on Fitz'mon's saw-mill as sawyer.

William McCleary, of near Fishertown, will move into the brown house on Tull's Hill on Thursday.

Mrs. Sarah Bowser, wife of William Bowser, of near Cessna, died Saturday night, of typhoid pneumonia She leaves a husband and five children. The remains were interred in the Anderson cemetery near Cessna on Monday. The whole community sympathizes with the bereaved family. Rev. Frederick, of the Evangelical church, preached the funeral sermon at the house.

Mrs. Elias Snowberger is having a new roof put on her house at this place. Robert Reininger, William Jordan and M. C. King are doing the work.

W. W. Sleek, of near Point, moved his family to Johnstown last week.

Rev. Bowman has a revival meeting in progress at the Sloan's Hollow church. Several have been converted and there were nine seekers out on Sunday.

D F. Deaner, of Spring Hope, was reported worse on Sunday. Mr. Deaner has been having a serious time this winter. He has a healed cheek, which has been lanced eleven times and will have to be lanced again.

John Hissong left this place last Wednesday for Middle Branch, O.

Miss May Hissong is spending a week with friends in Bedford.

About four or five inches of snow fell last night on about that depth of mud, which, when melted, will make our roads like a mortar bed. HOOKER

Pleasant Valley.

MARCH 4.—Local institute was held in the Imlertown school Saturday afternoon. County Superintendent J. A Wright was present and gave an interesting talk.

David Ling, of Wilkinsburg, is visiting friends in this section.

Frederick Koontz is critically ill

The Moore school held appropriate exercises Friday evening in honor of the birth of George Washington, consisting of songs, recitations, select reading, etc

Ralph Arnold, of Cumberland Valley, spent Sunday in our midst.

Emory Claar, primary teacher of the Cross Roads school, is at home, suffering with the mumps SAMPSON

New Enterprise.

MARCH 5.—David R. Snyder had sale last week, preparatory to quit farming. His son-in-law, Levi Clapper, will take charge of the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Keim, of Kansas City, Mo., spent several days last week at the homes of their uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Werking and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hershberger.

Irvin Eversole reports having caught during the season 9 foxes, 20 polecats and 20 raccoons.

H. B. Hull lost a good horse on Sunday.

A little son that lived but a few days was born to Mr. and Mrs. O. S Kagarise last week.

Obadiah S. Over returned last week from a week's visit to his children in Altoona

Misses Lena Stuckey and Verna Replogle, who spent the winter in Huntingdon, returned home recently.

Uriah Hook, of Accident, Md., was calling on old acquaintances in this vicinity last week.

David Teeter has moved into the house near Three Spring Mill, which was formerly occupied by Ira Eshleman. M. S. G.

Local Institute.

The teachers of Juniata township will hold their last local institute at New Buena Vista March 16 at 1 p. m., when the following programme will be rendered.

Devotional exercises.
Singing.
Value of Attention,
H. H. Deaner, Emma Morgart
School Hygiene.....C. C Rollins.
Schools and the Good They Do. S.C. Burns.
Reading.....Frank Markel.
Singing.
Recitation .....Ida Fair.
Should a Teacher Visit the Parents?
Mary Smith.
For What Do We Come to School?
William Kinzey, Fred Mowry.
Singing.
How Shall We Occupy Our Time When We Leave School?
Ida Deaner, James R Burns.
Teaching Ambition,
H G. Mowry. Mary Flemming
Recitation.....Blanche Kadison.
Adjournment.

FRANK MARKEL,
MARY SMITH,
Committee.

Boots For Spring Mud.

If you're not well prepared for dry, warm feet in these uncertain Spring days, you'll be interested in our below-cost sale of strictly heavy winter footwear. Your chance is NOW if you want to save money.

A few advance cases of Spring styles are here for the early buyers.

WM. S. LYSINGER,
BEDFORD, PA.

New Paris.

MARCH 4.—A daily mail from this place to Reitz, via Crumb, Somerset county, went into effect on March 1.

The Bedford County Telephone company has placed a 'phone in the office of Dr. W. A. Grazier. This makes it very convenient to transfer messages from their line to that of the long distance telephone line, as both 'phones are now in the same office.

William Shaffer, of Conemaugh, one of Cambria county's commissioners, spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. E. V. Wright, who has been quite ill for some time.

C. C. Cuppett, of Washington, D C, came to our town on Saturday to visit his mother, Mrs. Anna Cuppett, who is not expected to recover from catarrh of the stomach.

Among others who are sick in this community are Messrs. C Bartram, John Wayde, Peter Bisel, Mrs Job Mock, Mrs. C. A. Adams, Mrs A C Richards and Mrs Lucinda Lape.

John S. Moore and son Howard are attending the funeral of Mr. Moore's grandchild, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. John Feathers, of Johnstown.

W. S. Holderbaum, who is operating his saw-mill near Valley Bend, W. Va., is home for a few days' recreation.

Joseph C. Smith will move to Bedford in the near future and take charge, as chief miller, of H. H Lysinger's grist mill at that place.

Rev. G J. Roudabush will leave for Boonsboro, Md., to visit his family and arrange to move to our village.

Clarence Gilbert, a little son of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Cable, at the age of 4 months and 26 days, died from the effects of whooping cough on February 26. Its little form now rests in the Wilt cemetery, Somerset county. Mr. and Mrs Cable now have two sons and three daughters dead and two sons and three daughters living. CAJ.

Birthday Anniversary.

Mrs. J. L. Fletcher celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday at her home in the Mann Addition on Sunday last Nobody but the immediate family was present. It would have been a much more enjoyable occasion had it not been for Mrs. Fletcher's serious illness She is suffering from the effects of a very severe fall, which prevented her from being at the table with her family. The following persons were present: Her husband, who is eighty-one years old, Mrs. Ella Friddle, of Moorefield, W. Va; Mrs. Barbara Bucy, of Jamison City; Judith, at home; H Clay, of Everett; W. Scott, of this place, and two granddaughters, Ida Bucy and Sallie Fletcher. Only one child was prevented from being present, Mrs. Matilda Harre, of Coketon, W. Va. It is hoped that Mrs. Fletcher may live to enjoy many more birthdays. A. Z.

Lutheran Church Services.

Sabbath, March 10: St. Marks', 10 a. m.; Bald Hill, 2.30 p. m.

J. W. LINGLE, Pastor.

DIED.

HIMES.—In Liberty township February 14, 1901, Mrs. John Himes, aged 68 years, 11 months and 6 days.

RIGHTNOUR.—At Hopewell February 20, 1901, Mrs. Hannah Rightnour, aged 76 years.

NUNEMAKER.—At Saxton February 27, 1901, Thomas Nunemaker, aged 44 years, 4 months and 9 days.

BOYER.—In Liberty township February 23, 1901, Henry Boyer, aged 67 years.

HOLDCRAFT.—At McKeesport February 10, 1901, William Holdcraft, aged 81 years; formerly of Hopewell township.

Statler's GENERAL STORE.

We are offering some good values in Heavy Goods that the open winter has left on our counters We still have a few pairs of Home Factory all wool

BLANKETS

and a few nice

COMFORTS

filled with nice clean cotton, covered with silkolene and some with sateen Also a few all wool Home Factory Skirt Patterns, full length and width, ranging in price from 75 cents to $1

We have closed out all odds and ends and have filled up with nice new fresh goods.

Muslins, Ginghams, Prints, Table Shirtings, Linen, Tickings, Red Towelings, Damask, Linings, Silks and India Satins. Linens,

Just received a new invoice of Black Skirts, ranging in price from 50 cents to $2.50 Women's Wrappers, 10 dozen of them in dark and medium colors, in three lots, 75 cents, $1 and $1 25 We carry a complete line of Ladies', Gents', Misses' Boys' and Children's Shoes and can fit your feet with Shoes that wear well and are comfortable We have a complete line of Groceries.

Headquarters for Silverware Stamps.

STATLER'S GENERAL STORE.

Rapid selling keeps our stock always clean

New Announcements of

W. H. STRAUB'S DRY GOODS STORE.

(Opposite Waverly Hotel)

March is here with its usual cold, windy, blustery weather—a month for cold, wet feet. It won't do to expose your feet. Come to us and have yourself fitted up with a good, solid, comfortable pair of shoes and overs. March prices are sure to suit you here. Men's, women's and children's rubber footwear at wonderfully reduced prices this month.

New Spring Goods arriving this week: Just a word to give you a hint.

Dimities and Lawns. Some of the most attractive patterns are now here, in plain and fancy figures, dots, cords, stripes and beautiful little hair line scroll effects in light and dark shades. The neatest feature is the prices. They begin at 8c a yard

Batiste Satine and Aristo Batiste A wide range of patterns and prices Newest things for the season. In a handsome variety of shades and figures, at 12½ to 15c a yard

Percales, in fancy light and dark patterns, at 12c a yard.

White goods in stripes and checks Pique, Madras Mercerized fabrics. India Linons, in white and black. Embroidered Chambray, another new feature. Fancy and plain wash silks. Linens, sheetings, muslins, etc

We would not have you forget to take a look at our Bonnet window. Your choice, 25c. And the new Tapestry display of Portierres, Stand and Table Covers

Groceries We have them always fresh and low down in prices.

Silver Gloss Laundry Soap, 10 cakes, ½lb each, white soap, for 25c.

W. H. STRAUB, Bedford, Pa.

Dentistry.

Dr. F. H. James,

A graduate of the Baltimore Dental College, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he will practise Dentistry in the office of Dr. S. F Statler, where he would be pleased to have the public call on him for anything in the line of Dentistry at the following prices

Gold filling .....*$1 and up*
Silver filling.....*75 cents and up*
Tin filling.....*50 cents and up*
Cement filling.....*75 cents and up*
Full upper set of teeth.....*$5 and up*
Full lower set of teeth.....*$5 and up*
Partial set.....*$1 to $10*
Crown and bridge work a specialty.

Dr Statler will continue to be in the office each day

Have you a thirst

For special knowledge?

What subject?

The International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., teach *by mail* many important subjects. You can learn at home as well as if you went to college, and the expense will be very small. Please call on me or write to me, and thus give me an opportunity to explain to you the methods of the schools.

H. C. FRINK,
Local Representative,
Bedford House, Bedford, Pa

EXAMINATION

of eyes is an important part of our business, and our skill in that line enables us to prescribe the right lenses to correct and assist defective and imperfect vision.

We make no charge for examination, and a very reasonable charge for glasses.

W. A. Defibaugh,
Jeweler and Optician.
BEDFORD, PA.

Administrator's Notice.

[ESTATE OF TOBIAS CLAYCOMB, LATE OF KING TOWNSHIP, DECEASED]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Tobias Claycomb, late of King township, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement.

RAYMOND A. CLAYCOMB,
Administrator,
FRANK E. COLVIN, Weyant, Pa.
Attorney. feb8

Executor's Notice.

[ESTATE OF WILLIAM MARTIN, LATE OF WOODBURY BOROUGH, DECEASED.]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Martin, late of Woodbury borough, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement.

SIMON H. SELL, S. B. FLUKE,
Feb1. Attorney. Executor.

Auditor's Notice.

[IN THE ESTATE OF PETER FINK, LATE OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.]

The undersigned having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to construe the will and to distribute the balance in the hands of Moses A. Foints, Esq., one of the Executors of Peter Fink, late of Bedford Township, deceased, to and amongst those entitled thereto, will sit for the purposes of his appointment on Thursday, March 21, 1901, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House, in Bedford, Pa., at which time and place all persons interested may attend and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. S. K. LONGENECKER,
mar1w3. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

(ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ROBERT E. BROWN.)

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Pa., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Warren B. Simpson, Assignee of Robert E. Brown, as appears by his First and Final Account, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 321 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Tuesday, March 19th, 1901, at 1 o'clock p m., when and where all persons having claims on said fund will present them or else be debarred from coming in on the same.

Huntingdon, Pa, R. A. ORBISON,
February 18, 1901. Auditor.
Feb22w3.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of Leah Ebersole, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are hereby notified to make known the same without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment. IRVIN S KAGARISE,
SIMON H. SELL, Administrator,
Attorney. Salemville, Pa.
mar1

Administrator's Notice.

[ESTATE OF JOSEPH WALTER, LATE OF UNION TOWNSHIP, DECEASED]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph Walter, late of Union township, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement.

J. HENRY DIBERT,
FRANK E. COLVIN, Administrator,
Attorney, Pavia, Pa.
Bedford, Pa. mar1

Auditor's Notice.

The Reiners Company vs. M. J. Foggarty & Co., defendants, and H & B T. M. R. R Co., et al., Garnishees.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 238, Sept. Term, 1900. Foreign Attachment.

The Undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County to distribute the sum of $2,600, realized at the Sheriff's sale of the defendants' property to laborers and other claimants will sit for the purpose of his appointment at the Court House in Bedford on Monday, the 18th day of March, 1901, at one o'clock, when and where all parties interested will appear and present their claims or forever be debarred from coming in on said fund.

R. C. HADERMAN,
marlw3 Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

[ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM M MASTERS, OF HYNDMAN, PA.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court, will sit for the purposes of making distribution of the balance in the hands of M. H. Kramer, assignee of William M. Masters, of Hyndman, Pa., to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, at the court house in Bedford, Pa., Monday, March 25, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested are required to present and prove their claims or be debarred from sharing in said fund

FRANK COLVIN, HOWARD CESSNA,
Attorney. Auditor.
marlw3.

Application for Warrant to Survey Vacant Lands.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel O'Shea has filed with the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., an application for warrant to survey 100 acres of land, situated in the township of Bedford, and county of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Stromінger and Albert Stromінger on the east, Rose Ann Leasure's heirs on the south and Jeremiah McGwin (Bernard Daugherty Survey) on the west and north.

H. D. TATE,
marйw3 Attorney for Applicant.